



$$I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(0^-)$$

$$m_{K_L^0} - m_{K_S^0}$$

For earlier measurements, beginning with GOOD 61 and FITCH 61, see our 1986 edition, Physics Letters **170B** 132 (1986).

OUR FIT is described in the note on "Fits for  $K_L^0$  CP-Violation Parameters" in the  $K_L^0$  Particle Listings.

VALUE ( $10^{10} \hbar s^{-1}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.5300 ± 0.0012</b>	<b>OUR FIT</b>		
<b>0.5307 ± 0.0015</b>	<b>OUR AVERAGE</b> Error includes scale factor of 1.1.		
0.5240 ± 0.0044 ± 0.0033	APOSTOLA...	99C CPLR	$K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ to $\pi^+ \pi^-$
0.5295 ± 0.0020 ± 0.0003	<sup>1</sup> ANGELOPO...	98D CPLR	
0.5297 ± 0.0030 ± 0.0022	<sup>2</sup> SCHWINGEN...	95 E773	20–160 GeV $K$ beams
0.5257 ± 0.0049 ± 0.0021	<sup>2</sup> GIBBONS	93C E731	20–160 GeV $K$ beams
0.5340 ± 0.00255 ± 0.0015	<sup>3</sup> GEWENIGER	74C SPEC	Gap method
0.5334 ± 0.0040 ± 0.0015	<sup>3</sup> GJESDAL	74 SPEC	Charge asymmetry in $K_{\ell 3}^0$
0.542 ± 0.006	CULLEN	70 CNTR	
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
0.5307 ± 0.0013	<sup>4</sup> ADLER	96C RVUE	
0.5274 ± 0.0029 ± 0.0005	<sup>1</sup> ADLER	95 CPLR	Sup. by ANGELOPOULOS 98D
0.5286 ± 0.0028	<sup>5</sup> GIBBONS	93 E731	20–160 GeV $K$ beams
0.482 ± 0.014	<sup>6</sup> ARONSON	82B SPEC	$E=30-110$ GeV
0.534 ± 0.007	<sup>7</sup> CARNEGIE	71 ASPK	Gap method
0.542 ± 0.006	<sup>7</sup> ARONSON	70 ASPK	Gap method

<sup>1</sup> Uses  $\bar{K}_{e3}^0$  and  $K_{e3}^0$  strangeness tagging at production and decay.

<sup>2</sup> Fits  $\Delta m$  and  $\phi_{+-}$  simultaneously. GIBBONS 93C systematic error is from B. Winstein via private communication.

<sup>3</sup> These two experiments have a common systematic error due to the uncertainty in the momentum scale, as pointed out in WAHL 89.

<sup>4</sup> ADLER 96C is the result of a fit which includes nearly the same data as entered into the "OUR FIT" value above.

<sup>5</sup> GIBBONS 93 value assume  $\phi_{+-} = \phi_{00} = \phi_{SW} = (43.7 \pm 0.2)^\circ$ .

<sup>6</sup> ARONSON 82 find that  $\Delta m$  may depend on the kaon energy.

<sup>7</sup> ARONSON 70 and CARNEGIE 71 use  $K_S^0$  mean life =  $(0.862 \pm 0.006) \times 10^{-10}$  s. We have not attempted to adjust these values for the subsequent change in the  $K_S^0$  mean life or in  $\eta_{+-}$ .

## $K_L^0$ MEAN LIFE

VALUE ( $10^{-8}$ s)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
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**5.17 ± 0.04 OUR FIT** Error includes scale factor of 1.1.

**5.15 ± 0.04 OUR AVERAGE**

5.154 ± 0.044	0.4M	VOSBURGH	72 CNTR
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5.15 ± 0.14		DEVLIN	67 CNTR
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

5.0 ± 0.5		<sup>8</sup> LOWYS	67 HLBC
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6.1 $\begin{smallmatrix} +1.5 \\ -1.2 \end{smallmatrix}$	1700	ASTBURY	65C CNTR
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5.3 ± 0.6		FUJII	64 OSPK
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5.1 $\begin{smallmatrix} +2.4 \\ -1.3 \end{smallmatrix}$	15	DARMON	62 FBC
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8.1 $\begin{smallmatrix} +3.2 \\ -2.4 \end{smallmatrix}$	34	BARDON	58 CNTR
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<sup>8</sup>Sum of partial decay rates.

## $K_L^0$ DECAY MODES

Mode	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )	Scale factor/ Confidence level
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### Semileptonic modes

$\Gamma_1$	$\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e$ Called $K_{e3}^0$ .	[a] (38.79 ± 0.28) %	S=1.1
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$\Gamma_2$	$\pi^- e^+ \nu_e$		
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$\Gamma_3$	$\pi^+ e^- \bar{\nu}_e$		
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$\Gamma_4$	$\pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu$ Called $K_{\mu 3}^0$ .	[a] (27.18 ± 0.25) %	S=1.1
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$\Gamma_5$	$\pi^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$		
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$\Gamma_6$	$\pi^+ \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$		
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$\Gamma_7$	$(\pi \mu \text{ atom}) \nu$	(1.06 ± 0.11) × 10 <sup>-7</sup>	
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$\Gamma_8$	$\pi^0 \pi^\pm e^\mp \nu$	[a] (5.18 ± 0.29) × 10 <sup>-5</sup>	
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### Hadronic modes, including Charge conjugation × Parity Violating (CPV) modes

$\Gamma_9$	$3\pi^0$	(21.11 ± 0.27) %	S=1.1
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$\Gamma_{10}$	$\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	(12.56 ± 0.20) %	S=1.7
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$\Gamma_{11}$	$\pi^+ \pi^-$	CPV (2.056 ± 0.033) × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	
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$\Gamma_{12}$	$\pi^0 \pi^0$	CPV (9.28 ± 0.19) × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	
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### Semileptonic modes with photons

$\Gamma_{13}$	$\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e \gamma$	[a,b,c] (3.62 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.26 \\ -0.21 \end{smallmatrix}$ ) × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	
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$\Gamma_{14}$	$\pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu \gamma$	(5.7 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.6 \\ -0.7 \end{smallmatrix}$ ) × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	
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### Hadronic modes with photons or $\ell\bar{\ell}$ pairs

$\Gamma_{15}$	$\pi^0\pi^0\gamma$		$< 5.6$	$\times 10^{-6}$	
$\Gamma_{16}$	$\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$		$[b,c]$ ( 4.61 $\pm$ 0.14 )	$\times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{17}$	$\pi^0 2\gamma$		$[c]$ ( 1.68 $\pm$ 0.10 )	$\times 10^{-6}$	
$\Gamma_{18}$	$\pi^0\gamma e^+e^-$		$< 7.1$	$\times 10^{-7}$	CL=90%

### Other modes with photons or $\ell\bar{\ell}$ pairs

$\Gamma_{19}$	$2\gamma$		( 5.86 $\pm$ 0.15 )	$\times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{20}$	$3\gamma$		$< 2.4$	$\times 10^{-7}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{21}$	$e^+e^-\gamma$		( 10.0 $\pm$ 0.5 )	$\times 10^{-6}$	S=1.5
$\Gamma_{22}$	$\mu^+\mu^-\gamma$		( 3.25 $\pm$ 0.28 )	$\times 10^{-7}$	
$\Gamma_{23}$	$e^+e^-\gamma\gamma$		$[c]$ ( 6.9 $\pm$ 1.0 )	$\times 10^{-7}$	
$\Gamma_{24}$	$\mu^+\mu^-\gamma\gamma$		$[c]$ ( 1.0 $^{+0.8}_{-0.6}$ )	$\times 10^{-8}$	

### Charge conjugation $\times$ Parity ( $CP$ ) or Lepton Family number ( $LF$ ) violating modes, or $\Delta S = 1$ weak neutral current ( $S1$ ) modes

$\Gamma_{25}$	$\mu^+\mu^-$	$S1$	( 7.15 $\pm$ 0.16 )	$\times 10^{-9}$	
$\Gamma_{26}$	$e^+e^-$	$S1$	( 9 $^{+6}_{-4}$ )	$\times 10^{-12}$	
$\Gamma_{27}$	$\pi^+\pi^-e^+e^-$	$S1$ [c]	( 3.5 $\pm$ 0.6 )	$\times 10^{-7}$	
$\Gamma_{28}$	$\mu^+\mu^-e^+e^-$	$S1$	( 2.9 $^{+6.7}_{-2.4}$ )	$\times 10^{-9}$	
$\Gamma_{29}$	$e^+e^-e^+e^-$	$S1$	( 4.1 $\pm$ 0.8 )	$\times 10^{-8}$	S=1.2
$\Gamma_{30}$	$\pi^0\mu^+\mu^-$	$CP,S1$ [d]	$< 3.8$	$\times 10^{-10}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{31}$	$\pi^0e^+e^-$	$CP,S1$ [d]	$< 4.3$	$\times 10^{-9}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{32}$	$\pi^0\nu\bar{\nu}$	$CP,S1$ [e]	$< 5.9$	$\times 10^{-7}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{33}$	$e^\pm\mu^\mp$	$LF$ [a]	$< 4.7$	$\times 10^{-12}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{34}$	$e^\pm e^\pm\mu^\mp\mu^\mp$	$LF$ [a]	$< 6.1$	$\times 10^{-9}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{35}$	$\pi^0\mu^\pm e^\mp$	$LF$ [a]	$< 6.2$	$\times 10^{-9}$	CL=90%

[a] The value is for the sum of the charge states or particle/antiparticle states indicated.

[b] Most of this radiative mode, the low-momentum  $\gamma$  part, is also included in the parent mode listed without  $\gamma$ 's.

[c] See the Particle Listings below for the energy limits used in this measurement.

[d] Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

[e] Violates  $CP$  in leading order. Test of direct  $CP$  violation since the indirect  $CP$ -violating and  $CP$ -conserving contributions are expected to be suppressed.

## CONSTRAINED FIT INFORMATION

An overall fit to the mean life, 3 decay rate, and 12 branching ratios uses 45 measurements and one constraint to determine 8 parameters. The overall fit has a  $\chi^2 = 38.7$  for 38 degrees of freedom.

The following *off-diagonal* array elements are the correlation coefficients  $\langle \delta p_i \delta p_j \rangle / (\delta p_i \cdot \delta p_j)$ , in percent, from the fit to parameters  $p_i$ , including the branching fractions,  $x_i \equiv \Gamma_i / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ . The fit constrains the  $x_i$  whose labels appear in this array to sum to one.

$x_4$	-36						
$x_9$	-49	-37					
$x_{10}$	-28	-28	-19				
$x_{11}$	-7	-8	-12	34			
$x_{12}$	-6	-6	-9	26	77		
$x_{19}$	-5	-5	-7	21	63	83	
$\Gamma$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	$x_1$	$x_4$	$x_9$	$x_{10}$	$x_{11}$	$x_{12}$	$x_{19}$

	Mode	Rate ( $10^8 \text{ s}^{-1}$ )	Scale factor
$\Gamma_1$	$\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e$ Called $K_{e3}^0$ .	[a] $0.0750 \pm 0.0008$	1.1
$\Gamma_4$	$\pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu$ Called $K_{\mu 3}^0$ .	[a] $0.0525 \pm 0.0007$	1.1
$\Gamma_9$	$3\pi^0$	$0.0408 \pm 0.0006$	
$\Gamma_{10}$	$\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	$0.0243 \pm 0.0004$	1.5
$\Gamma_{11}$	$\pi^+ \pi^-$	$(3.97 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-4}$	1.1
$\Gamma_{12}$	$\pi^0 \pi^0$	$(1.79 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{19}$	$2\gamma$	$(1.133 \pm 0.030) \times 10^{-4}$	

## $K_L^0$ DECAY RATES

$\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)$						$\Gamma_{10}$
VALUE ( $10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT		
<b><math>2.43 \pm 0.04</math> OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.5.					
<b><math>2.38 \pm 0.09</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>						
$2.32^{+0.13}_{-0.15}$	192	BALDO-...	75	HLBC	Assumes <i>CP</i>	
$2.35 \pm 0.20$	180	<sup>9</sup> JAMES	72	HBC	Assumes <i>CP</i>	
$2.71 \pm 0.28$	99	CHO	71	DBC	Assumes <i>CP</i>	
$2.12 \pm 0.33$	50	MEISNER	71	HBC	Assumes <i>CP</i>	
$2.20 \pm 0.35$	53	WEBBER	70	HBC	Assumes <i>CP</i>	
$2.62^{+0.28}_{-0.27}$	136	BEHR	66	HLBC	Assumes <i>CP</i>	

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

2.5 ± 0.3	98	<sup>9</sup> JAMES	71	HBC	Assumes <i>CP</i>
3.26 ± 0.77	18	ANDERSON	65	HBC	
1.4 ± 0.4	14	FRANZINI	65	HBC	

<sup>9</sup>JAMES 72 is a final measurement and includes JAMES 71.

$\Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e)$   $\Gamma_1$

<u>VALUE (<math>10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>7.50 ± 0.08 OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.1.			
<b>7.7 ± 0.5 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
7.81 ± 0.56	620	CHAN	71	HBC
7.52 <sup>+0.85</sup> <sub>-0.72</sub>		AUBERT	65	HLBC $\Delta S = \Delta Q, CP$ assumed

$\Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e) + \Gamma(\pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu)$   $(\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_4)$

<u>VALUE (<math>10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>12.75 ± 0.12 OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.1.			
<b>11.9 ± 0.6 OUR AVERAGE</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.2.			
12.4 ± 0.7	410	<sup>10</sup> BURGUN	72	HBC $K^+ p \rightarrow K^0 p \pi^+$
13.1 ± 1.3	252	<sup>10</sup> WEBBER	71	HBC $K^- p \rightarrow n \bar{K}^0$
11.6 ± 0.9	393	<sup>10,11</sup> CHO	70	DBC $K^+ n \rightarrow K^0 p$
9.85 <sup>+1.15</sup> <sub>-1.05</sub>	109	<sup>10</sup> FRANZINI	65	HBC

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

8.47 ± 1.69	126	<sup>10</sup> MANN	72	HBC	$K^- p \rightarrow n \bar{K}^0$
10.3 ± 0.8	335	<sup>11</sup> HILL	67	DBC	$K^+ n \rightarrow K^0 p$

<sup>10</sup> Assumes  $\Delta S = \Delta Q$  rule.

<sup>11</sup> CHO 70 includes events of HILL 67.

## $K_L^0$ BRANCHING RATIOS

### ———— Semileptonic modes ————

$[\Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e) + \Gamma(\pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu)] / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $(\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_4) / \Gamma$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>
<b>0.6598 ± 0.0030 OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.2.

$\Gamma(\pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu) / \Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e)$   $\Gamma_4 / \Gamma_1$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>0.701 ± 0.009 OUR FIT</b>			
<b>0.697<sup>+0.010</sup><sub>-0.009</sub> OUR AVERAGE</b>			

0.702 ± 0.011	33k	CHO	80	HBC
0.662 ± 0.037	10k	WILLIAMS	74	ASPK
0.741 ± 0.044	6700	BRANDENB...	73	HBC
0.662 ± 0.030	1309	EVANS	73	HLBC
0.71 ± 0.05	770	BUDAGOV	68	HLBC

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.68 ± 0.08	3548	BASILE	70	OSPK
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$\Gamma((\pi\mu\text{atom})\nu)/\Gamma(\pi^\pm\mu^\mp\nu_\mu)$

$\Gamma_7/\Gamma_4$

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-7}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>3.90±0.39</b>	155	<sup>12</sup> ARONSON	86 SPEC

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

seen	18	COOMBES	76 WIRE
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<sup>12</sup> ARONSON 86 quote theoretical value of  $(4.31 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-7}$ .

$\Gamma(\pi^0\pi^\pm e^\mp\nu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

$\Gamma_8/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-5}</math>)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>5.18±0.29 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
5.16±0.20±0.22		729	MAKOFF	93 E731
6.2 ±2.0		16	CARROLL	80c SPEC

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

<220	90	<sup>13</sup> DONALDSON	74 SPEC
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<sup>13</sup> DONALDSON 74 uses  $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$  / (all  $K_L^0$ ) decays = 0.126.

**Hadronic modes, including Charge conjugation×Parity Violating (CPV) modes**

$\Gamma(3\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

$\Gamma_9/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>0.2111±0.0027 OUR FIT</b>			Error includes scale factor of 1.1.
<b>0.2105±0.0028</b>	38k	<sup>14</sup> KREUTZ	95 NA31

<sup>14</sup> KREUTZ 95 measure  $3\pi^0$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ , and  $\pi e\nu_e$  modes. They assume PDG 1992 values for  $\pi\mu\nu_\mu$ ,  $2\pi$ , and  $2\gamma$  modes.

$\Gamma(3\pi^0)/\Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp\nu_e)$

$\Gamma_9/\Gamma_1$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>0.544±0.009 OUR FIT</b>			Error includes scale factor of 1.1.
<b>0.545±0.004±0.009</b>	38k	<sup>15</sup> KREUTZ	95 NA31

<sup>15</sup> KREUTZ 95 measurement excluded from fit because it is not independent of their  $\Gamma(3\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$  measurement, which is in the fit.

$\Gamma(3\pi^0)/[\Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp\nu_e) + \Gamma(\pi^\pm\mu^\mp\nu_\mu) + \Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)]$   $\Gamma_9/(\Gamma_1+\Gamma_4+\Gamma_{10})$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.269±0.004 OUR FIT</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.1.
<b>0.260±0.011 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
0.251±0.014	549	BUDAGOV	68 HLBC	ORSAY measur.
0.277±0.021	444	BUDAGOV	68 HLBC	Ecole polytec.meas
0.31 <sup>+0.07</sup> <sub>-0.06</sub>	29	KULYUKINA	68 CC	
0.24 ±0.08	24	ANIKINA	64 CC	

$\Gamma(3\pi^0)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_9/\Gamma_{10}$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>1.68 ± 0.04 OUR FIT</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.3.
<b>1.63 ± 0.05 OUR AVERAGE</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.4.
1.611 ± 0.014 ± 0.034	38k	<sup>16</sup> KREUTZ	95 NA31	
1.80 ± 0.13	1010	BUDAGOV	68 HLBC	
2.0 ± 0.6	188	ALEKSANYAN 64B	FBC	
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
1.65 ± 0.07	883	BARMIN	72B HLBC	Error statistical only
<sup>16</sup> KREUTZ 95 excluded from fit because it is not independent of their $\Gamma(3\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ measurement, which is in the fit.				

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{10}/\Gamma$

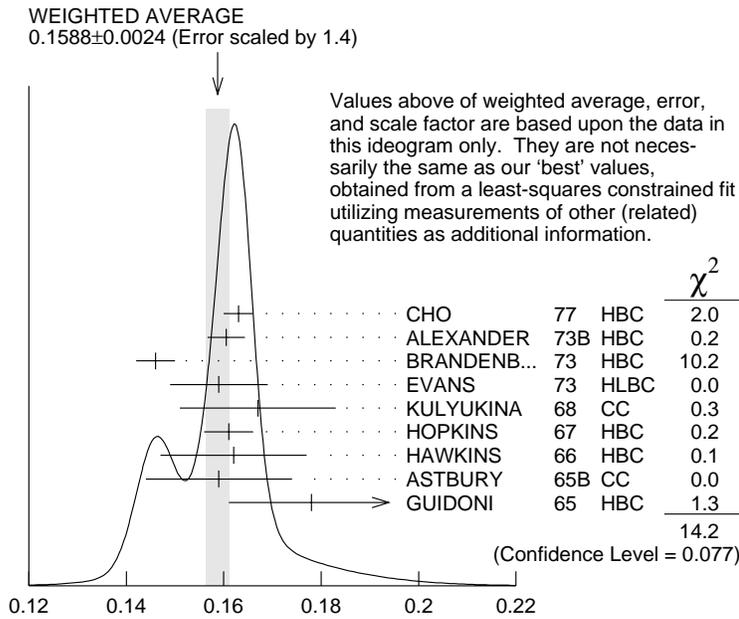
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>
<b>0.1256 ± 0.0020 OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.7.

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)/\Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e)$   $\Gamma_{10}/\Gamma_1$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>0.324 ± 0.006 OUR FIT</b>			Error includes scale factor of 1.6.
<b>0.336 ± 0.003 ± 0.007</b>	28k	KREUTZ	95 NA31

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)/[\Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e) + \Gamma(\pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu) + \Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)]$   $\Gamma_{10}/(\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_4 + \Gamma_{10})$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.1599 ± 0.0025 OUR FIT</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.7.
<b>0.1588 ± 0.0024 OUR AVERAGE</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.4. See the ideogram below.
0.163 ± 0.003	6499	CHO	77 HBC	
0.1605 ± 0.0038	1590	ALEXANDER	73B HBC	
0.146 ± 0.004	3200	BRANDENB...	73 HBC	
0.159 ± 0.010	558	EVANS	73 HLBC	
0.167 ± 0.016	1402	KULYUKINA	68 CC	
0.161 ± 0.005		HOPKINS	67 HBC	
0.162 ± 0.015	126	HAWKINS	66 HBC	
0.159 ± 0.015	326	ASTBURY	65B CC	
0.178 ± 0.017	566	GUIDONI	65 HBC	
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
0.144 ± 0.004	1729	HOPKINS	65 HBC	See HOPKINS 67



$$\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0) / [\Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e) + \Gamma(\pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu) + \Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)]$$

$\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$

Violates  $CP$  conservation.

$\Gamma_{11} / \Gamma$

VALUE (units  $10^{-3}$ )

DOCUMENT ID

**2.056±0.033 OUR FIT**

**2.071±0.049**

17 ETAFIT 00

<sup>17</sup> This ETAFIT value is computed from fitted values of  $|\eta_{+-}|$ , the  $K_L^0$  and  $K_S^0$  lifetimes, and the  $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$  branching fraction. See the discussion in the note "Fits for  $K_L^0$   $CP$ -Violation Parameters."

$\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^-) / [\Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e) + \Gamma(\pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu)]$

Violates  $CP$  conservation.

$\Gamma_{11} / (\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_4)$

VALUE (units  $10^{-3}$ )

EVTS

DOCUMENT ID

TECN

COMMENT

**3.12±0.05 OUR FIT** Error includes scale factor of 1.1.

**3.08±0.10 OUR AVERAGE**

3.13±0.14 1687 COUPAL 85 SPEC  $\eta_{+-} = 2.28 \pm 0.06$

3.04±0.14 2703 DEVOE 77 SPEC  $\eta_{+-} = 2.25 \pm 0.05$

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

2.51±0.23 309 <sup>18</sup> DEBOUARD 67 OSPK  $\eta_{+-} = 2.00 \pm 0.09$

2.35±0.19 525 <sup>18</sup> FITCH 67 OSPK  $\eta_{+-} = 1.94 \pm 0.08$

<sup>18</sup> Old experiments excluded from fit. See subsection on  $\eta_{+-}$  in section on "PARAMETERS FOR  $K_L^0 \rightarrow 2\pi$  DECAY" below for average  $\eta_{+-}$  of these experiments and for note on discrepancy.

$$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-)/[\Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e) + \Gamma(\pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu) + \Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)] \quad \Gamma_{11}/(\Gamma_1+\Gamma_4+\Gamma_{10})$$

Violates *CP* conservation.

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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**2.62±0.04 OUR FIT**

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

2.60±0.07	4200	<sup>19</sup> MESSNER	73	ASPK	$\eta_{+-} = 2.23 \pm 0.05$
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<sup>19</sup> From same data as  $\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$  MESSNER 73, but with different normalization.

$$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0) \quad \Gamma_{11}/\Gamma_{10}$$

Violates *CP* conservation.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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**1.637±0.030 OUR FIT** Error includes scale factor of 1.1.

<b>1.64 ±0.04</b>	4200	MESSNER	73	ASPK	$\eta_{+-} = 2.23$
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$$\Gamma(\pi^0\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \quad \Gamma_{12}/\Gamma$$

Violates *CP* conservation.

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	DOCUMENT ID
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**0.928±0.019 OUR FIT**

$$\Gamma(\pi^0\pi^0)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{12}/\Gamma_{11}$$

Violates *CP* conservation.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID
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**0.451 ±0.006 OUR FIT**

<b>0.4517±0.0060</b>	<sup>20</sup> ETAFIT	00
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<sup>20</sup> This ETAFIT value is computed from fitted values of  $|\eta_{00} / \eta_{+-}|$  and the  $\Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0)$  branching fraction. See the discussion in the note "Fits for  $K_L^0$  *CP*-Violation Parameters."

$$\Gamma(\pi^0\pi^0)/\Gamma(3\pi^0) \quad \Gamma_{12}/\Gamma_9$$

Violates *CP* conservation.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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**0.439±0.011 OUR FIT** Error includes scale factor of 1.1.

**0.39 ±0.06 OUR AVERAGE**

0.37 ±0.08	29	BARMIN	70	HLBC	$\eta_{00} = 2.02 \pm 0.23$
0.32 ±0.15	30	BUDAGOV	70	HLBC	$\eta_{00} = 1.9 \pm 0.5$
0.46 ±0.11	57	BANNER	69	OSPK	$\eta_{00} = 2.2 \pm 0.3$

### ———— Semileptonic modes with photons ————

$$\Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e \gamma)/\Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e) \quad \Gamma_{13}/\Gamma_1$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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<b>0.934±0.036<sup>+0.055</sup><sub>-0.039</sub></b>	1384	LEBER	96	NA31	$E_\gamma^* \geq 30 \text{ MeV},$ $\theta_{e\gamma}^* \geq 20^\circ$
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$$\Gamma(\pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu \gamma)/\Gamma(\pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu) \quad \Gamma_{14}/\Gamma_4$$

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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<b>2.08±0.17<sup>+0.16</sup><sub>-0.21</sub></b>	4261	BENDER	98	NA48	$E_\gamma^* \geq 30 \text{ MeV}$
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————— **Hadronic modes with photons or  $l\bar{l}$  pairs** —————

**$\Gamma(\pi^0\pi^0\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**   **$\Gamma_{15}/\Gamma$**

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-6}</math>)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
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<b>&lt; 5.6</b>			BARR	94 NA31
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

<b>&lt;230</b>	90	0	ROBERTS	94 E799
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**$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**   **$\Gamma_{16}/\Gamma$**

For earlier limits see our 1992 edition Physical Review **D45**, 1 June, Part II (1992).

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-5}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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**4.61±0.14 OUR AVERAGE**

4.66±0.15	3136	<sup>21</sup> RAMBERG	93 E731	E <sub>γ</sub> >20 MeV
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4.41±0.32	1062	<sup>22</sup> CARROLL	80B SPEC	E <sub>γ</sub> >20 MeV
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

1.52±0.16	516	<sup>23</sup> CARROLL	80B SPEC	E <sub>γ</sub> >20 MeV
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2.89±0.28	546	<sup>24</sup> CARROLL	80B SPEC	
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<sup>21</sup> RAMBERG 93 finds that fraction of Direct Emission (DE) decays with E<sub>γ</sub> >20 MeV is 0.685 ± 0.041.

<sup>22</sup> Both components. Uses  $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ /(all  $K_L^0$ ) decays = 0.1239.

<sup>23</sup> Internal Bremsstrahlung component only.

<sup>24</sup> Direct  $\gamma$  emission component only.

**$\Gamma(\pi^02\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**   **$\Gamma_{17}/\Gamma$**

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-6}</math>)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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**1.68±0.10 OUR AVERAGE**

1.68±0.07±0.08	884	ALAVI-HARATI99B	KTEV	
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1.7 ±0.2 ±0.2	63	<sup>25</sup> BARR	92 SPEC	
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

1.86±0.60±0.60	60	PAPADIMITR...91	E731	m <sub>γγ</sub> > 280 MeV
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<b>&lt;5.1</b>	90	PAPADIMITR...91	E731	m <sub>γγ</sub> < 264 MeV
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2.1 ±0.6	14	<sup>26</sup> BARR	90C NA31	m <sub>γγ</sub> > 280 MeV
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<sup>25</sup> BARR 92 find that  $\Gamma(\pi^02\gamma, m_{\gamma\gamma} < 240 \text{ MeV})/\Gamma(\pi^02\gamma) < 0.09$  (90% CL).

<sup>26</sup> BARR 90C superseded by BARR 92.

**$\Gamma(\pi^0\gamma e^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**   **$\Gamma_{18}/\Gamma$**

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-7}</math>)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
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<b>&lt;7.1</b>	90	0	MURAKAMI	99 SPEC
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————— **Other modes with photons or  $l\bar{l}$  pairs** —————

**$\Gamma(2\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**   **$\Gamma_{19}/\Gamma$**

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-4}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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**5.86±0.15 OUR FIT**

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

4.54±0.84		27 BANNER	72B OSPK	
4.5 ±1.0	23	ENSTROM	71 OSPK	$K_L^0$ 1.5–9 GeV/c
5.0 ±1.0		28 REPELLIN	71 OSPK	
5.5 ±1.1	90	KUNZ	68 OSPK	Norm.to 3 $\pi$ (C+N)

<sup>27</sup> This value uses  $(\eta_{00}/\eta_{+-})^2 = 1.05 \pm 0.14$ . In general,  $\Gamma(2\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} = [(4.32 \pm 0.55) \times 10^{-4}] [(\eta_{00}/\eta_{+-})^2]$ .

<sup>28</sup> Assumes regeneration amplitude in copper at 2 GeV is 22 mb. To evaluate for a given regeneration amplitude and error, multiply by (regeneration amplitude/22mb)<sup>2</sup>.

### $\Gamma(2\gamma)/\Gamma(3\pi^0)$

$\Gamma_{19}/\Gamma_9$

<u>VALUE (units 10<sup>-3</sup>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>2.78±0.08 OUR FIT</b>				

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

2.13±0.43	28	BARMIN	71 HLBC	
2.24±0.28	115	BANNER	69 OSPK	
2.5 ±0.7	16	ARNOLD	68B HLBC	Vacuum decay

### $\Gamma(2\gamma)/\Gamma(\pi^0\pi^0)$

$\Gamma_{19}/\Gamma_{12}$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>0.632±0.009 OUR FIT</b>			
<b>0.632±0.004±0.008</b>	110k	BURKHARDT	87 NA31

### $\Gamma(3\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

$\Gamma_{20}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>&lt;2.4 × 10<sup>-7</sup></b>	90	<sup>29</sup> BARR	95C NA31

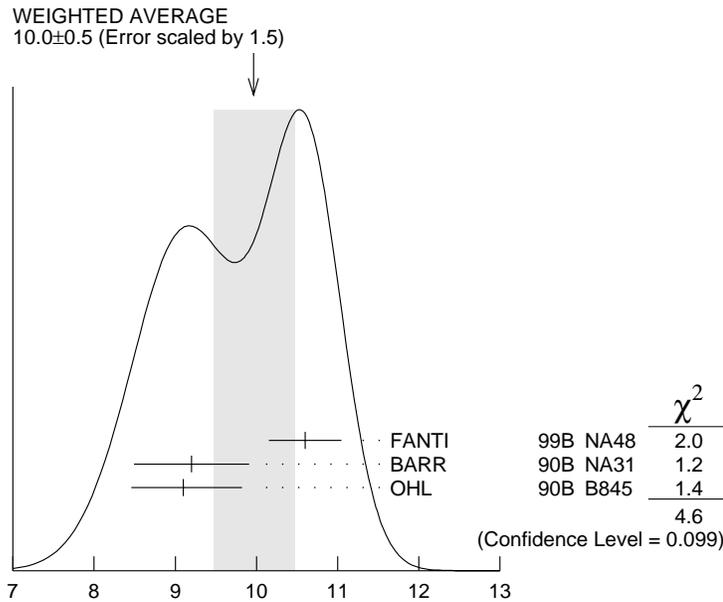
<sup>29</sup> Assumes a phase-space decay distribution.

### $\Gamma(e^+e^-\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

$\Gamma_{21}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE (units 10<sup>-6</sup>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>10.0±0.5 OUR AVERAGE</b>			Error includes scale factor of 1.5. See the ideogram below.
10.6±0.2±0.4	6864	<sup>30</sup> FANTI	99B NA48
9.2±0.5±0.5	1053	BARR	90B NA31
9.1±0.4 <sup>+0.6</sup> <sub>-0.5</sub>	919	OHL	90B B845

<sup>30</sup> For FANTI 99B, the ±0.4 systematic error includes for uncertainties in the calculation, primarily uncertainties in the  $\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$  and  $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0$  branching ratios, evaluated using our 1999 Web edition values.



$$\Gamma(e^+ e^- \gamma) / \Gamma_{\text{total}} \text{ (units } 10^{-6}\text{)}$$

$$\Gamma(\mu^+ \mu^- \gamma) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$$

$\Gamma_{22}/\Gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-7}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
<b>3.25±0.28 OUR AVERAGE</b>			
3.4 ±0.6 ±0.4	45	FANTI	97 NA48
3.23±0.23±0.19	197	SPENCER	95 E799

$$\Gamma(e^+ e^- \gamma\gamma) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$$

$\Gamma_{23}/\Gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-7}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>6.9±1.0 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
8.0±1.5 <sup>+1.4</sup> <sub>-1.2</sub>	40	SETZU	98 NA31	$E_\gamma > 5 \text{ MeV}$
6.5±1.2±0.6	58	NAKAYA	94 E799	$E_\gamma > 5 \text{ MeV}$
6.6±3.2		MORSE	92 B845	$E_\gamma > 5 \text{ MeV}$

$$\Gamma(\mu^+ \mu^- \gamma\gamma) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$$

$\Gamma_{24}/\Gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-9}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>10.4<sup>+7.5</sup><sub>-5.9</sub>±0.7</b>	4	ALAVI-HARATI00E	KTEV	$m_{\gamma\gamma} \geq 1 \text{ MeV}/c^2$

————— **Charge conjugation × Parity (CP) or Lepton Family number (LF)** —————  
 ————— **violating modes, or  $\Delta S = 1$  weak neutral current (SI) modes** —————

**$\Gamma(\mu^+ \mu^-)/\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^-)$**   **$\Gamma_{25}/\Gamma_{11}$**   
 Test for  $\Delta S = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interaction.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-6}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>3.48 ± 0.05 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
3.474 ± 0.057	6210	AMBROSE	00 B871	
3.87 ± 0.30	179	<sup>31</sup> AKAGI	95 SPEC	
3.38 ± 0.17	707	HEINSON	95 B791	
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
3.9 ± 0.3 ± 0.1	178	<sup>32</sup> AKAGI	91B SPEC	In AKAGI 95
3.45 ± 0.18 ± 0.13	368	<sup>33</sup> HEINSON	91 SPEC	In HEINSON 95
4.1 ± 0.5	54	INAGAKI	89 SPEC	In AKAGI 91B
2.8 ± 0.3 ± 0.2	87	MATHIAZHA...	89B SPEC	In HEINSON 91

<sup>31</sup> AKAGI 95 gives this number multiplied by the PDG 1992 average for  $\Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)/\Gamma(\text{total})$ .

<sup>32</sup> AKAGI 91B give this number multiplied by the 1990 PDG average for  $\Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)/\Gamma(\text{total})$ .

<sup>33</sup> HEINSON 91 give  $\Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \mu\mu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ . We divide out the  $\Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$  PDG average which they used.

**$\Gamma(e^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**   **$\Gamma_{26}/\Gamma$**   
 Test for  $\Delta S = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interaction.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-10}</math>)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>0.087<sup>+0.057</sup><sub>-0.041</sub></b>		4	AMBROSE	98 B871

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

<1.6	90	1	AKAGI	95 SPEC
<0.41	90	0	<sup>34</sup> ARISAKA	93B B791

<sup>34</sup> ARISAKA 93B includes all events with <6 MeV radiated energy.

**$\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**   **$\Gamma_{27}/\Gamma$**   
 Test for  $\Delta S = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interaction.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-7}</math>)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>3.5 ± 0.6 OUR AVERAGE</b>					
3.2 ± 0.6 ± 0.4		37	ADAMS	98 KTEV	
4.4 ± 1.3 ± 0.5		13	TAKEUCHI	98 SPEC	

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

<4.6	90		NOMURA	97 SPEC	$m_{ee} > 4$ MeV
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**$\Gamma(\mu^+ \mu^- e^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**   **$\Gamma_{28}/\Gamma$**   
 Test for  $\Delta S = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interaction.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-9}</math>)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>2.9<sup>+6.7</sup><sub>-2.4</sub></b>		1	GU	96 E799

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

<4900	90		BALATS	83 SPEC
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**$\Gamma(e^+e^-e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**   **$\Gamma_{29}/\Gamma$**

Test for  $\Delta S = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interaction.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-8}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>4.1 ± 0.8</b>	<b>OUR AVERAGE</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.2.		
6 ± 2 ± 1	18	<sup>35</sup> AKAGI	95 SPEC	$m_{ee} > 470$ MeV
10.4 ± 3.7 ± 1.1	8	<sup>36</sup> BARR	95 NA31	
3.96 ± 0.78 ± 0.32	27	GU	94 E799	
3.07 ± 1.25 ± 0.26	6	VAGINS	93 B845	

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

7 ± 3 ± 2	6	<sup>35</sup> AKAGI	95 SPEC	$m_{ee} > 470$ MeV
6 ± 2 ± 1	18	AKAGI	93 CNTR	Sup. by AKAGI 95
4 ± 3	2	BARR	91 NA31	Sup. by BARR 95

<sup>35</sup> Values are for the total branching fraction, acceptance-corrected for the  $m_{ee}$  cuts shown.

<sup>36</sup> Distribution of angles between two  $e^+e^-$  pair planes favors  $CP = -1$  for  $K_L^0$ .

**$\Gamma(\pi^0\mu^+\mu^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**   **$\Gamma_{30}/\Gamma$**

Violates  $CP$  in leading order. Test for  $\Delta S = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interaction.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-9}</math>)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>&lt; 0.38</b>	90		ALAVI-HARATI00D	KTEV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

< 5.1	90	0	HARRIS	93 E799
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**$\Gamma(\pi^0e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**   **$\Gamma_{31}/\Gamma$**

Violates  $CP$  in leading order. Direct and indirect  $CP$ -violating contributions are expected to be comparable and to dominate the  $CP$ -conserving part. Test for  $\Delta S = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interaction.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-9}</math>)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>&lt; 4.3</b>	90	0	HARRIS	93B E799
< 7.5	90	0	BARKER	90 E731
< 5.5	90	0	OHL	90 B845

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

< 40	90		BARR	88 NA31
< 320	90		JASTRZEM...	88 SPEC

**$\Gamma(\pi^0\nu\bar{\nu})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**   **$\Gamma_{32}/\Gamma$**

Violates  $CP$  in leading order. Test of direct  $CP$  violation since the indirect  $CP$ -violating and  $CP$ -conserving contributions are expected to be suppressed. Test of  $\Delta S = 1$  weak neutral current.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-5}</math>)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>&lt; 0.059</b>	90	0	ALAVI-HARATI00	KTEV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

< 0.16	90	0	ADAMS	99 KTEV
< 5.8	90	0	WEAVER	94 E799
< 22	90	0	GRAHAM	92 CNTR

### $\Gamma(e^\pm \mu^\mp)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

Test of lepton family number conservation.

$\Gamma_{33}/\Gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-11}$ )	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
<b>&lt;0.47</b>	90		AMBROSE	98B B871
<9.4	90	0	AKAGI	95 SPEC
<3.9	90	0	ARISAKA	93 B791
<3.3	90	0	<sup>37</sup> ARISAKA	93 B791

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

<sup>37</sup> This is the combined result of ARISAKA 93 and MATHIAZHAGAN 89.

### $\Gamma(e^\pm e^\pm \mu^\mp \mu^\mp)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

Test of lepton family number conservation.

$\Gamma_{34}/\Gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-9}$ )	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
<b>&lt;6.1</b>	90	0	<sup>38</sup> GU	96 E799

<sup>38</sup> Assuming uniform phase space distribution.

### $\Gamma(\pi^0 \mu^\pm e^\mp)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

Test of lepton family number conservation.

$\Gamma_{35}/\Gamma$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
<b>&lt;6.2 × 10<sup>-9</sup></b>	90	ARISAKA	98 E799

## ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF $K_L^0$ DALITZ PLOT

For discussion, see note on Dalitz plot parameters in the  $K^\pm$  section of the Particle Listings above. For definitions of  $a_v$ ,  $a_t$ ,  $a_u$ , and  $a_y$ , see the earlier version of the same note in the 1982 edition of this *Review* published in Physics Letters **111B** 70 (1982).

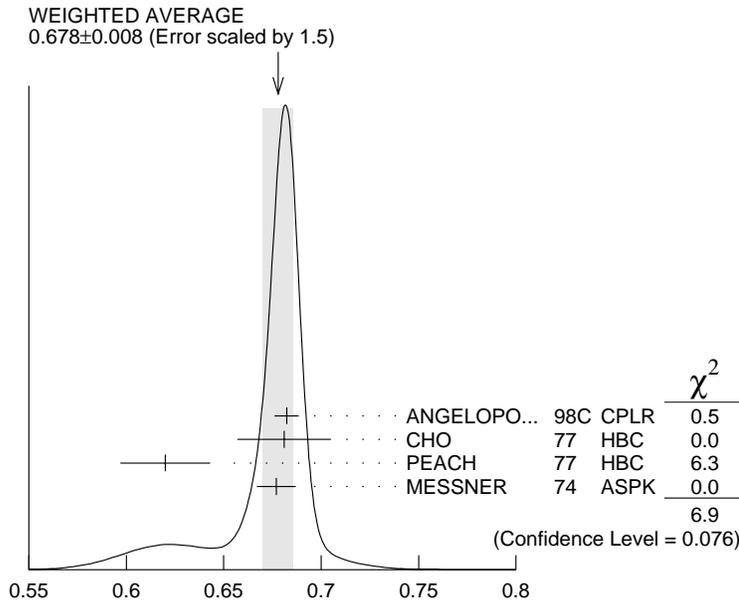
$$|\text{matrix element}|^2 = 1 + gu + hu^2 + jv + kv^2 + fuv$$

where  $u = (s_3 - s_0) / m_\pi^2$  and  $v = (s_1 - s_2) / m_\pi^2$

## LINEAR COEFFICIENT $g$ FOR $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.678 ± 0.008 OUR AVERAGE</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.5. See the ideogram below.
0.6823 ± 0.0044 ± 0.0044	500k	ANGELOPO...	98C CPLR	
0.681 ± 0.024	6499	CHO	77 HBC	
0.620 ± 0.023	4709	PEACH	77 HBC	
0.677 ± 0.010	509k	MESSNER	74 ASPK	$a_y = -0.917 \pm 0.013$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
0.69 ± 0.07	192	<sup>39</sup> BALDO-...	75 HLBC	
0.590 ± 0.022	56k	<sup>39</sup> BUCHANAN	75 SPEC	$a_u = -0.277 \pm 0.010$
0.619 ± 0.027	20k	<sup>39,40</sup> BISI	74 ASPK	$a_t = -0.282 \pm 0.011$
0.612 ± 0.032		<sup>39</sup> ALEXANDER	73B HBC	
0.73 ± 0.04	3200	<sup>39</sup> BRANDENB...	73 HBC	
0.608 ± 0.043	1486	<sup>39</sup> KRENZ	72 HLBC	$a_t = -0.277 \pm 0.018$
0.650 ± 0.012	29k	<sup>39</sup> ALBROW	70 ASPK	$a_y = -0.858 \pm 0.015$
0.593 ± 0.022	36k	<sup>39,41</sup> BUCHANAN	70 SPEC	$a_u = -0.278 \pm 0.010$
0.664 ± 0.056	4400	<sup>39</sup> SMITH	70 OSPK	$a_t = -0.306 \pm 0.024$
0.400 ± 0.045	2446	<sup>39</sup> BASILE	68B OSPK	$a_t = -0.188 \pm 0.020$
0.649 ± 0.044	1350	<sup>39</sup> HOPKINS	67 HBC	$a_t = -0.294 \pm 0.018$
0.428 ± 0.055	1198	<sup>39</sup> NEFKENS	67 OSPK	$a_u = -0.204 \pm 0.025$

- 39 Quadratic dependence required by some experiments. (See sections on “QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT  $h$ ” and “QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT  $k$ ” below.) Correlations prevent us from averaging results of fits not including  $g$ ,  $h$ , and  $k$  terms.
- 40 BISI 74 value comes from quadratic fit with quad. term consistent with zero.  $g$  error is thus larger than if linear fit were used.
- 41 BUCHANAN 70 result revised by BUCHANAN 75 to include radiative correlations and to use more reliable  $K_L^0$  momentum spectrum of second experiment (had same beam).



Linear coeff.  $g$  for  $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$  matrix element squared

### QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT $h$ FOR $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
<b>0.076±0.006 OUR AVERAGE</b>			
0.061±0.004±0.015	500k	ANGELOPO... 98C CPLR	
0.095±0.032	6499	CHO 77 HBC	
0.048±0.036	4709	PEACH 77 HBC	
0.079±0.007	509k	MESSNER 74 ASPK	

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

-0.011±0.018	29k	42 ALBROW 70 ASPK	
0.043±0.052	4400	42 SMITH 70 OSPK	

See notes in section “LINEAR COEFFICIENT  $g$  FOR  $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$  |MATRIX ELEMENT|<sup>2</sup>” above.

- 42 Quadratic coefficients  $h$  and  $k$  required by some experiments. (See section on “QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT  $k$ ” below.) Correlations prevent us from averaging results of fits not including  $g$ ,  $h$ , and  $k$  terms.

## QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT $k$ FOR $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>0.0099±0.0015 OUR AVERAGE</b>			
0.0104±0.0017±0.0024	500k	ANGELOPO...	98C CPLR
0.024 ±0.010	6499	CHO	77 HBC
-0.008 ±0.012	4709	PEACH	77 HBC
0.0097±0.0018	509k	MESSNER	74 ASPK

## LINEAR COEFFICIENT $j$ FOR $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ (*CP*-VIOLATING TERM)

Listed in *CP*-violation section below.

## QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT $f$ FOR $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ (*CP*-VIOLATING TERM)

Listed in *CP*-violation section below.

## QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT $h$ FOR $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-3}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>-3.3±1.1±0.7</b>	5M	<sup>43</sup> SOMALWAR	92 E731

<sup>43</sup>SOMALWAR 92 chose  $m_{\pi^+}$  as normalization to make it compatible with the Particle Data Group  $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$  definitions.

## $K_L^0$ FORM FACTORS

For discussion, see note on form factors in the  $K^\pm$  section of the Particle Listings above.

In the form factor comments, the following symbols are used.

$f_+$  and  $f_-$  are form factors for the vector matrix element.

$f_S$  and  $f_T$  refer to the scalar and tensor term.

$f_0 = f_+ + f_- t / (m_K^2 - m_\pi^2)$ .

$\lambda_+$ ,  $\lambda_-$ , and  $\lambda_0$  are the linear expansion coefficients of  $f_+$ ,  $f_-$ , and  $f_0$ .

$\lambda_+$  refers to the  $K_{\mu 3}^0$  value except in the  $K_{e 3}^0$  sections.

$d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+$  is the correlation between  $\xi(0)$  and  $\lambda_+$  in  $K_{\mu 3}^0$ .

$d\lambda_0/d\lambda_+$  is the correlation between  $\lambda_0$  and  $\lambda_+$  in  $K_{\mu 3}^0$ .

$t$  = momentum transfer to the  $\pi$  in units of  $m_\pi^2$ .

DP = Dalitz plot analysis.

PI =  $\pi$  spectrum analysis.

MU =  $\mu$  spectrum analysis.

POL =  $\mu$  polarization analysis.

BR =  $K_{\mu 3}^0 / K_{e 3}^0$  branching ratio analysis.

E = positron or electron spectrum analysis.

RC = radiative corrections.

### $\lambda_+$ (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF $f_+$ IN $K_{e3}^0$ DECAY)

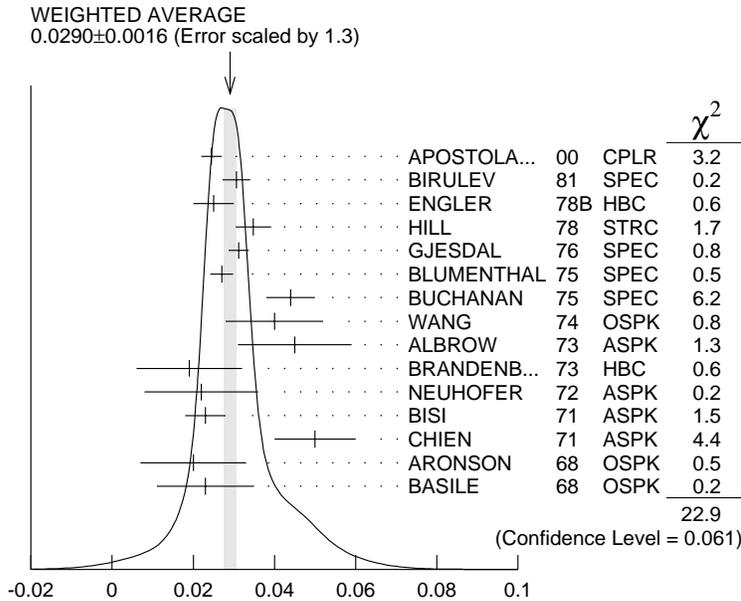
For radiative correction of  $K_{e3}^0$  DP, see GINSBERG 67 and BECHERRAWY 70.

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.0290±0.0016 OUR AVERAGE</b>		Error includes scale factor of 1.3. See the ideogram below.		
0.0245±0.0012±0.0022	366k	APOSTOLA...	00 CPLR	DP
0.0306±0.0034	74k	BIRULEV	81 SPEC	DP
0.025 ±0.005	12k	<sup>44</sup> ENGLER	78B HBC	DP
0.0348±0.0044	18k	HILL	78 STRC	DP
0.0312±0.0025	500k	GJESDAL	76 SPEC	DP
0.0270±0.0028	25k	BLUMENTHAL	75 SPEC	DP
0.044 ±0.006	24k	BUCHANAN	75 SPEC	DP
0.040 ±0.012	2171	WANG	74 OSPK	DP
0.045 ±0.014	5600	ALBROW	73 ASPK	DP
0.019 ±0.013	1871	BRANDENB...	73 HBC	PI transv.
0.022 ±0.014	1910	NEUHOFER	72 ASPK	PI
0.023 ±0.005	42k	BISI	71 ASPK	DP
0.05 ±0.01	16k	CHIEN	71 ASPK	DP, no RC
0.02 ±0.013	1000	ARONSON	68 OSPK	PI
+0.023 ±0.012	4800	BASILE	68 OSPK	DP, no RC

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.029 ±0.005	19k	<sup>44</sup> CHO	80 HBC	DP
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<sup>44</sup> ENGLER 78B uses an unique  $K_{e3}$  subset of CHO 80 events and is less subject to systematic effects.



$\lambda_+$  (Linear energy dependence of  $f_+$ ,  $K_{e3}$  decay)

### $\xi_a = f_-/f_+$ (determined from $K_{\mu 3}^0$ spectra)

The parameter  $\xi$  is redundant with  $\lambda_0$  below and is not put into the Meson Summary Table.

VALUE	$d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+$	EVT5	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>-0.11±0.09 OUR EVALUATION</b>			Error includes scale factor of 2.3. Correlation is $d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+ = -14$ . From a fit discussed in note on $K_{\ell 3}$ form factors in 1982 edition, PL <b>111B</b> (April 1982).		
-0.10±0.09	-12	150k	45 BIRULEV	81 SPEC	DP
+0.26±0.16	-13	14k	46 CHO	80 HBC	DP
+0.13±0.23	-20	16k	46 HILL	79 STRC	DP
-0.25±0.22	-5.9	32k	47 BUCHANAN	75 SPEC	DP
-0.11±0.07	-17	1.6M	48 DONALDSON	74B SPEC	DP
-1.00±0.45	-20	1385	49 PEACH	73 HLBC	DP
-1.5 ±0.7	-28	9086	50 ALBROW	72 ASPK	DP
+1.2 ±0.8	-18	1341	51 CARPENTER	66 OSPK	DP
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●					
+0.50±0.61	unknown	16k	52 DALLY	72 ASPK	DP
-3.9 ±0.4		3140	53 BASILE	70 OSPK	DP, indep of $\lambda_+$
-0.68 <sup>+0.12</sup> <sub>-0.20</sub>	-26	16k	52 CHIEN	70 ASPK	DP

<sup>45</sup> BIRULEV 81 error,  $d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+$  calculated by us from  $\lambda_0, \lambda_+$ .  $d\lambda_0/d\lambda_+ = 0$  used.

<sup>46</sup> HILL 79 and CHO 80 calculated by us from  $\lambda_0, \lambda_+$ , and  $d\lambda_0/d\lambda_+$ .

<sup>47</sup> BUCHANAN 75 is calculated by us from  $\lambda_0, \lambda_+$  and  $d\lambda_0/d\lambda_+$  because their appendix A value  $-0.20 \pm 22$  assumes  $\xi(t)$  constant, i.e.  $\lambda_- = \lambda_+$ .

<sup>48</sup> DONALDSON 74B gives  $\xi = -0.11 \pm 0.02$  not including systematics. Above error and  $d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+$  were calculated by us from  $\lambda_0$  and  $\lambda_+$  errors (which include systematics) and  $d\lambda_0/d\lambda_+$ .

<sup>49</sup> PEACH 73 gives  $\xi(0) = -0.95 \pm 0.45$  for  $\lambda_+ = \lambda_- = 0.025$ . The above value is for  $\lambda_- = 0$ . K.Peach, private communication (1974).

<sup>50</sup> ALBROW 72 fit has  $\lambda_-$  free, gets  $\lambda_- = -0.030 \pm 0.060$  or  $\Lambda = +0.15^{+0.17}_{-0.11}$ .

<sup>51</sup> CARPENTER 66  $\xi(0)$  is for  $\lambda_+ = 0$ .  $d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+$  is from figure 9.

<sup>52</sup> CHIEN 70 errors are statistical only.  $d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+$  from figure 4. DALLY 72 is a reanalysis of CHIEN 70. The DALLY 72 result is not compatible with assumption  $\lambda_- = 0$  so not included in our fit. The nonzero  $\lambda_-$  value and the relatively large  $\lambda_+$  value found by DALLY 72 come mainly from a single low  $t$  bin (figures 1,2). The  $(f_+, \xi)$  correlation was ignored. We estimate from figure 2 that fixing  $\lambda_- = 0$  would give  $\xi(0) = -1.4 \pm 0.3$  and would add 10 to  $\chi^2$ .  $d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+$  is not given.

<sup>53</sup> BASILE 70 is incompatible with all other results. Authors suggest that efficiency estimates might be responsible.

### $\xi_b = f_-/f_+$ (determined from $K_{\mu 3}^0/K_{e 3}^0$ )

The  $K_{\mu 3}^0/K_{e 3}^0$  branching ratio fixes a relationship between  $\xi(0)$  and  $\lambda_+$ . We quote the author's  $\xi(0)$  and associated  $\lambda_+$  but do not average because the  $\lambda_+$  values differ. The fit result and scale factor given below are not obtained from these  $\xi_b$  values. Instead they are obtained directly from the authors  $K_{\mu 3}^0/K_{e 3}^0$  branching ratio via the fitted  $K_{\mu 3}^0/K_{e 3}^0$  ratio ( $\Gamma(\pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu)/\Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e)$ ). The parameter  $\xi$  is redundant with  $\lambda_0$  below and is not put into the Meson Summary Table.

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>-0.11 ± 0.09 OUR EVALUATION</b>		Error includes scale factor of 2.3. Correlation is $d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+ = -14$ . From a fit discussed in note on $K_{\ell 3}$ form factors in 1982 edition, PL <b>111B</b> (April 1982).		

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.5 ± 0.4	6700	BRANDENB...	73	HBC	BR, $\lambda_+ = 0.019 \pm 0.013$
-0.08 ± 0.25	1309	<sup>54</sup> EVANS	73	HLBC	BR, $\lambda_+ = 0.02$
-0.5 ± 0.5	3548	BASILE	70	OSPK	BR, $\lambda_+ = 0.02$
+0.45 ± 0.28	569	BEILLIERE	69	HLBC	BR, $\lambda_+ = 0$
-0.22 ± 0.30	1309	<sup>54</sup> EVANS	69	HLBC	
+0.2 <sup>+0.8</sup> <sub>-1.2</sub>		KULYUKINA	68	CC	BR, $\lambda_+ = 0$
+1.1 ± 1.1	389	ADAIR	64	HBC	BR, $\lambda_+ = 0$
+0.66 <sup>+0.9</sup> <sub>-1.3</sub>		LUERS	64	HBC	BR, $\lambda_+ = 0$

<sup>54</sup>EVANS 73 replaces EVANS 69.

### $\xi_c = f_-/f_+$ (determined from $\mu$ polarization in $K_{\mu 3}^0$ )

The  $\mu$  polarization is a measure of  $\xi(t)$ . No assumptions on  $\lambda_{+-}$  necessary,  $t$  (weighted by sensitivity to  $\xi(t)$ ) should be specified. In  $\lambda_+$ ,  $\xi(0)$  parametrization this is  $\xi(0)$  for  $\lambda_+ = 0$ .  $d\xi/d\lambda = \xi t$ . For radiative correction to  $\mu$  polarization in  $K_{\mu 3}^0$ , see GINSBERG 73. The parameter  $\xi$  is redundant with  $\lambda_0$  below and is not put into the Meson Summary Table.

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>-0.11 ± 0.09 OUR EVALUATION</b>		Error includes scale factor of 2.3. Correlation is $d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+ = -14$ . From a fit discussed in note on $K_{\ell 3}$ form factors in 1982 edition, PL <b>111B</b> (April 1982).		

+0.178 ± 0.105	207k	<sup>55</sup> CLARK	77	SPEC	POL, $d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+ = +0.68$
-0.385 ± 0.105	2.2M	<sup>56</sup> SANDWEISS	73	CNTR	POL, $d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+ = -6$
-1.81 <sup>+0.50</sup> <sub>-0.26</sub>		<sup>57</sup> LONGO	69	CNTR	POL, $t=3.3$

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

-1.6 ± 0.5	638	<sup>58</sup> ABRAMS	68B	OSPK	Polarization
-1.2 ± 0.5	2608	<sup>58</sup> AUERBACH	66B	OSPK	Polarization

<sup>55</sup>CLARK 77  $t = +3.80$ ,  $d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+ = \xi(t)t = 0.178 \times 3.80 = +0.68$ .

<sup>56</sup>SANDWEISS 73 is for  $\lambda_+ = 0$  and  $t = 0$ .

<sup>57</sup>LONGO 69  $t = 3.3$  calculated from  $d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+ = -6.0$  (table 1) divided by  $\xi = -1.81$ .

<sup>58</sup> $t$  value not given.

### $\text{Im}(\xi)$ in $K_{\mu 3}^0$ DECAY (from transverse $\mu$ pol.)

Test of  $T$  reversal invariance.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>-0.007 ± 0.026 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
0.009 ± 0.030	12M	MORSE	80 CNTR	Polarization
0.35 ± 0.30	207k	<sup>59</sup> CLARK	77 SPEC	POL, $t=0$
-0.085 ± 0.064	2.2M	<sup>60</sup> SANDWEISS	73 CNTR	POL, $t=0$
-0.02 ± 0.08		LONGO	69 CNTR	POL, $t=3.3$
-0.2 ± 0.6		ABRAMS	68B OSPK	Polarization

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.012 ± 0.026 SCHMIDT 79 CNTR Repl. by MORSE 80

<sup>59</sup> CLARK 77 value has additional  $\xi(0)$  dependence  $+0.21\text{Re}[\xi(0)]$ .

<sup>60</sup> SANDWEISS 73 value corrected from value quoted in their paper due to new value of  $\text{Re}(\xi)$ . See footnote 4 of SCHMIDT 79.

### $\lambda_+$ (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF $f_+$ IN $K_{\mu 3}^0$ DECAY)

See also the corresponding entries and notes in section " $\xi_A = f_-/f_+$ " above and section " $\lambda_0$  (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF  $f_0$  IN  $K_{\mu 3}^0$  DECAY)" below. For radiative correction of  $K_{\mu 3}^0$  Dalitz plot see GINSBERG 70 and BECHERRAWY 70.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.034 ± 0.005 OUR EVALUATION</b> From a fit discussed in note on $K_{\ell 3}$ form factors in 1982 edition, PL <b>111B</b> (April 1982).				
0.0427 ± 0.0044	150k	BIRULEV	81 SPEC DP	
0.028 ± 0.010	14k	CHO	80 HBC DP	
0.028 ± 0.011	16k	HILL	79 STRC DP	
0.046 ± 0.030	32k	BUCHANAN	75 SPEC DP	
0.030 ± 0.003	1.6M	DONALDSON	74B SPEC DP	
0.085 ± 0.015	9086	ALBROW	72 ASPK DP	

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.0337 ± 0.0033 129k DZHORD... 77 SPEC Repl. by BIRULEV 81

0.046 ± 0.008 82k ALBRECHT 74 WIRE Repl. by BIRULEV 81

0.11 ± 0.04 16k DALLY 72 ASPK DP

0.07 ± 0.02 16k CHIEN 70 ASPK Repl. by DALLY 72

## $\lambda_0$ (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF $f_0$ IN $K_{\mu 3}^0$ DECAY)

Wherever possible, we have converted the above values of  $\xi(0)$  into values of  $\lambda_0$  using the associated  $\lambda_+^\mu$  and  $d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+$ .

VALUE	$d\lambda_0/d\lambda_+$	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.025 ± 0.006</b>		<b>OUR EVALUATION</b>	Error includes scale factor of 2.3. Correlation is $d\lambda_0/d\lambda_+ = -0.16$ . From a fit discussed in note on $K_{\ell 3}$ form factors in 1982 edition, PL <b>111B</b> (April 1982).		
0.0341 ± 0.0067	unknown	150k	<sup>61</sup> BIRULEV	81	SPEC DP
+0.050 ± 0.008	-0.11	14k	CHO	80	HBC DP
+0.039 ± 0.010	-0.67	16k	HILL	79	STRC DP
+0.047 ± 0.009	1.06	207k	<sup>62</sup> CLARK	77	SPEC POL
+0.025 ± 0.019	+0.5	32k	<sup>63</sup> BUCHANAN	75	SPEC DP
+0.019 ± 0.004	-0.47	1.6M	<sup>64</sup> DONALDSON	74B	SPEC DP
-0.060 ± 0.038	-0.71	1385	<sup>65</sup> PEACH	73	HLBC DP
-0.018 ± 0.009	+0.49	2.2M	<sup>62</sup> SANDWEISS	73	CNTR POL
-0.043 ± 0.052	-1.39	9086	<sup>66</sup> ALBROW	72	ASPK DP
-0.140 <sup>+0.043</sup> -0.022	+0.49		<sup>62</sup> LONGO	69	CNTR POL
+0.08 ± 0.07	-0.54	1371	<sup>62</sup> CARPENTER	66	OSPK DP
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●					
0.041 ± 0.008		14k	<sup>67</sup> CHO	80	HBC BR, $\lambda_+ = 0.028$
+0.0485 ± 0.0076		47k	DZHORD...	77	SPEC In BIRULEV 81
+0.024 ± 0.011		82k	ALBRECHT	74	WIRE In BIRULEV 81
+0.06 ± 0.03		6700	<sup>68</sup> BRANDENB...	73	HBC BR, $\lambda_+ = 0.019 \pm 0.013$
-0.067 ± 0.227	unknown	16k	<sup>69</sup> DALLY	72	ASPK DP
-0.333 ± 0.034	+1.	3140	<sup>70</sup> BASILE	70	OSPK DP

<sup>61</sup> BIRULEV 81 gives  $d\lambda_0/d\lambda_+ = -1.5$ , giving an unreasonably narrow error ellipse which dominates all other results. We use  $d\lambda_0/d\lambda_+ = 0$ .

<sup>62</sup>  $\lambda_0$  value is for  $\lambda_+ = 0.03$  calculated by us from  $\xi(0)$  and  $d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+$ .

<sup>63</sup> BUCHANAN 75 value is from their appendix A and uses only  $K_{\mu 3}$  data.  $d\lambda_0/d\lambda_+$  was obtained by private communication, C.Buchanan, 1976.

<sup>64</sup> DONALDSON 74B  $d\lambda_0/d\lambda_+$  obtained from figure 18.

<sup>65</sup> PEACH 73 assumes  $\lambda_+ = 0.025$ . Calculated by us from  $\xi(0)$  and  $d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+$ .

<sup>66</sup> ALBROW 72  $\lambda_0$  is calculated by us from  $\xi_A$ ,  $\lambda_+$  and  $d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+$ . They give  $\lambda_0 = -0.043 \pm 0.039$  for  $\lambda_- = 0$ . We use our larger calculated error.

<sup>67</sup> CHO 80 BR result not independent of their Dalitz plot result.

<sup>68</sup> Fit for  $\lambda_0$  does not include this value but instead includes the  $K_{\mu 3}/K_{e 3}$  result from this experiment.

<sup>69</sup> DALLY 72 gives  $f_0 = 1.20 \pm 0.35$ ,  $\lambda_0 = -0.080 \pm 0.272$ ,  $\lambda_0' = -0.006 \pm 0.045$ , but with a different definition of  $\lambda_0$ . Our quoted  $\lambda_0$  is his  $\lambda_0/f_0$ . We cannot calculate true  $\lambda_0$  error without his  $(\lambda_0, f_0)$  correlations. See also note on DALLY 72 in section  $\xi_A$ .

<sup>70</sup> BASILE 70  $\lambda_0$  is for  $\lambda_+ = 0$ . Calculated by us from  $\xi_A$  with  $d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+ = 0$ . BASILE 70 is incompatible with all other results. Authors suggest that efficiency estimates might be responsible.

### $|f_S/f_+|$ FOR $K_{e3}^0$ DECAY

Ratio of scalar to  $f_+$  couplings.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>&lt;0.04</b>	68	25k	BLUMENTHAL75	SPEC	
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●					
<0.095	95	18k	HILL	78	STRC
<0.07	68	48k	BIRULEV	76	SPEC See also BIRULEV 81
<0.19	95	5600	ALBROW	73	ASPK
<0.15	68		KULYUKINA	67	CC

### $|f_T/f_+|$ FOR $K_{e3}^0$ DECAY

Ratio of tensor to  $f_+$  couplings.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>&lt;0.23</b>	68	25k	BLUMENTHAL75	SPEC	
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●					
<0.40	95	18k	HILL	78	STRC
<0.34	68	48k	BIRULEV	76	SPEC See also BIRULEV 81
<1.0	95	5600	ALBROW	73	ASPK
<1.0	68		KULYUKINA	67	CC

### $|f_T/f_+|$ FOR $K_{\mu 3}^0$ DECAY

Ratio of tensor to  $f_+$  couplings.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>0.12 ± 0.12</b>	BIRULEV 81	SPEC

### $\alpha_{K^*}$ DECAY FORM FACTOR FOR $K_L \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$

$\alpha_{K^*}$  is the constant in the model of BERGSTROM 83 which measures the relative strength of the vector-vector transition  $K_L \rightarrow K^* \gamma$  with  $K^* \rightarrow \rho, \omega, \phi \rightarrow \gamma^*$  and the pseudoscalar-pseudoscalar transition  $K_L \rightarrow \pi, \eta, \eta' \rightarrow \gamma \gamma^*$ .

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>-0.33 ± 0.05 OUR AVERAGE</b>			
-0.36 ± 0.06 ± 0.02	6864	FANTI	99B NA48
-0.28 ± 0.13		BARR	90B NA31
-0.280 <sup>+0.099</sup> <sub>-0.090</sub>		OHL	90B B845

### DECAY FORM FACTORS FOR $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 e^\mp \nu_e$

Given in MAKOFF 93.

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## CP-VIOLATION PARAMETERS IN $K_L^0$ DECAYS

### ———— CHARGE ASYMMETRY IN $K_{e3}^0$ DECAYS ————

Such asymmetry violates *CP*. It is related to  $\text{Re}(\epsilon)$ .

### $\delta =$ weighted average of $\delta(\mu)$ and $\delta(e)$

<u>VALUE (%)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.327 ± 0.012 OUR AVERAGE</b>				Includes data from the 2 datablocks that follow this one.
0.333 ± 0.050	33M	WILLIAMS	73 ASPK	$K_{\mu 3} + K_{e3}$

$$\delta(\mu) = [\Gamma(\pi^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu) - \Gamma(\pi^+ \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu)]/\text{SUM}$$

Only the combined value below is put into the Meson Summary Table.

<u>VALUE (%)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
------------------	-------------	--------------------	-------------

The data in this block is included in the average printed for a previous datablock.

### 0.304±0.025 OUR AVERAGE

0.313±0.029	15M	GEWENIGER	74	ASPK
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0.278±0.051	7.7M	PICCIONI	72	ASPK
-------------	------	----------	----	------

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.60 ±0.14	4.1M	MCCARTHY	73	CNTR
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0.57 ±0.17	1M	<sup>71</sup> PACIOTTI	69	OSPK
------------	----	------------------------	----	------

0.403±0.134	1M	<sup>71</sup> DORFAN	67	OSPK
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<sup>71</sup>PACIOTTI 69 is a reanalysis of DORFAN 67 and is corrected for  $\mu^+ \mu^-$  range difference in MCCARTHY 72.

$$\delta(e) = [\Gamma(\pi^- e^+ \nu_e) - \Gamma(\pi^+ e^- \bar{\nu}_e)]/\text{SUM}$$

Only the combined value below is put into the Meson Summary Table.

<u>VALUE (%)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
------------------	-------------	--------------------	-------------

The data in this block is included in the average printed for a previous datablock.

### 0.333±0.014 OUR AVERAGE

0.341±0.018	34M	GEWENIGER	74	ASPK
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0.318±0.038	40M	FITCH	73	ASPK
-------------	-----	-------	----	------

0.346±0.033	10M	MARX	70	CNTR
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0.246±0.059	10M	<sup>72</sup> SAAL	69	CNTR
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.36 ±0.18	600k	ASHFORD	72	ASPK
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0.224±0.036	10M	<sup>72</sup> BENNETT	67	CNTR
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<sup>72</sup>SAAL 69 is a reanalysis of BENNETT 67.

## PARAMETERS FOR $K_L^0 \rightarrow 2\pi$ DECAY

$$\eta_{+-} = A(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) / A(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)$$

$$\eta_{00} = A(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0) / A(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0)$$

The fitted values of  $|\eta_{+-}|$  and  $|\eta_{00}|$  given below are the results of a fit to  $|\eta_{+-}|$ ,  $|\eta_{00}|$ ,  $|\eta_{00}/\eta_{+-}|$ , and  $\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon)$ . Independent information on  $|\eta_{+-}|$  and  $|\eta_{00}|$  can be obtained from the fitted values of the  $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi\pi$  and  $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi\pi$  branching ratios and the  $K_L^0$  and  $K_S^0$  lifetimes. This information is included as data in the  $|\eta_{+-}|$  and  $|\eta_{00}|$  sections with a Document ID "BRFIT." See the note "Fits for  $K_L^0$  CP-Violation Parameters" above for details.

$$|\eta_{00}| = |A(K_L^0 \rightarrow 2\pi^0) / A(K_S^0 \rightarrow 2\pi^0)|$$

<u>VALUE (units 10<sup>-3</sup>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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**2.262±0.017 OUR FIT**

**2.23 ±0.11 OUR AVERAGE**

2.12 ±0.16	<sup>73</sup> BRFIT	00	
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2.47 ±0.31 ±0.24	ANGELOPO...	98	CPLR
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2.33 ±0.18	CHRISTENS...	79	ASPK
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

2.49 ± 0.40	<sup>74</sup> ADLER	96B CPLR	Sup. by ANGELOPOU- LOS 98
2.71 ± 0.37	<sup>75</sup> WOLFF	71 OSPK	Cu reg., 4γ's
2.95 ± 0.63	<sup>75</sup> CHOLLET	70 OSPK	Cu reg., 4γ's

<sup>73</sup>This BRFIT value is computed from fitted values of the  $K_L^0$  and  $K_S^0$  lifetimes and branching fractions to  $\pi\pi$ . See the discussion in the note "Fits for  $K_L^0$  CP-Violation Parameters."

<sup>74</sup>Error is statistical only.

<sup>75</sup>CHOLLET 70 gives  $|\eta_{00}| = (1.23 \pm 0.24) \times (\text{regeneration amplitude, 2 GeV/c Cu})/10000\text{mb}$ . WOLFF 71 gives  $|\eta_{00}| = (1.13 \pm 0.12) \times (\text{regeneration amplitude, 2 GeV/c Cu})/10000\text{mb}$ . We compute both  $|\eta_{00}|$  values for (regeneration amplitude, 2 GeV/c Cu) =  $24 \pm 2\text{mb}$ . This regeneration amplitude results from averaging over FAISSNER 69, extrapolated using optical-model calculations of Bohm *et al.*, Physics Letters **27B** 594 (1968) and the data of BALATS 71. (From H. Faissner, private communication).

$$|\eta_{+-}| = |A(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-) / A(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)|$$

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-3}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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**2.276 ± 0.017 OUR FIT**

**2.277 ± 0.017 OUR AVERAGE**

2.272 ± 0.024		<sup>76</sup> BRFIT	00	
2.264 ± 0.023 ± 0.027	70M	<sup>77</sup> APOSTOLA...	99C CPLR	$K^0-\bar{K}^0$ asymmetry
2.30 ± 0.035		GEWENIGER	74B ASPK	

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

2.310 ± 0.043 ± 0.031		<sup>78</sup> ADLER	95B CPLR	$K^0-\bar{K}^0$ asymmetry
2.32 ± 0.14 ± 0.03	$10^5$	ADLER	92B CPLR	$K^0-\bar{K}^0$ asymmetry

<sup>76</sup>This BRFIT value is computed from fitted values of the  $K_L^0$  and  $K_S^0$  lifetimes and branching fractions to  $\pi\pi$ . See the discussion in the note "Fits for  $K_L^0$  CP-Violation Parameters."

<sup>77</sup>APOSTOLAKIS 99C report  $(2.264 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.026 + 9.1[\tau_S - 0.8934]) \times 10^{-3}$ . We evaluate for our 1998 best value  $\tau_S = (0.8934 \pm 0.0008) \times 10^{-10}$  s.

<sup>78</sup>ADLER 95B report  $(2.312 \pm 0.043 \pm 0.030 - 1[\Delta m - 0.5274] + 9.1[\tau_S - 0.8926]) \times 10^{-3}$ . We evaluate for our 1996 best values  $\Delta m = (0.5304 \pm 0.0014) \times 10^{-10} \text{h}_s^{-1}$  and  $\tau_S = (0.8927 \pm 0.0009) \times 10^{-10}$  s. Superseded by APOSTOLAKIS 99C.

$$|\eta_{00}/\eta_{+-}|$$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
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**0.9936 ± 0.0014 OUR FIT** Error includes scale factor of 1.6.

**0.9930 ± 0.0020 OUR AVERAGE**

0.9931 ± 0.0020		<sup>79,80</sup> BARR	93D NA31
0.9904 ± 0.0084 ± 0.0036		<sup>81</sup> WOODS	88 E731

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.9939 ± 0.0013 ± 0.0015	1M	<sup>79</sup> BARR	93D NA31
0.9899 ± 0.0020 ± 0.0025		<sup>79</sup> BURKHARDT	88 NA31

<sup>79</sup>This is the square root of the ratio  $R$  given by BURKHARDT 88 and BARR 93D.

<sup>80</sup>This is the combined results from BARR 93D and BURKHARDT 88, taking into account a common systematic uncertainty of 0.0014.

<sup>81</sup>We calculate  $|\eta_{00}/\eta_{+-}| = 1 - 3(\epsilon'/\epsilon)$  from WOODS 88 ( $\epsilon'/\epsilon$ ) value.

$$\epsilon'/\epsilon \approx \text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon) = (1 - |\eta_{00}/\eta_{+-}|)/3$$

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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**2.1 ± 0.5 OUR FIT** Error includes scale factor of 1.6.

**2.1 ± 0.5 OUR AVERAGE** Error includes scale factor of 1.7. See the ideogram below.

2.80 ± 0.30 ± 0.28 ALAVI-HARATI 99D KTEV

1.85 ± 0.45 ± 0.58 FANTI 99C NA48

2.3 ± 0.65 82,83 BARR 93D NA31

0.74 ± 0.52 ± 0.29 GIBBONS 93B E731

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

2.0 ± 0.7 84 BARR 93D NA31

-0.4 ± 1.4 ± 0.6 PATTERSON 90 E731 in GIBBONS 93B

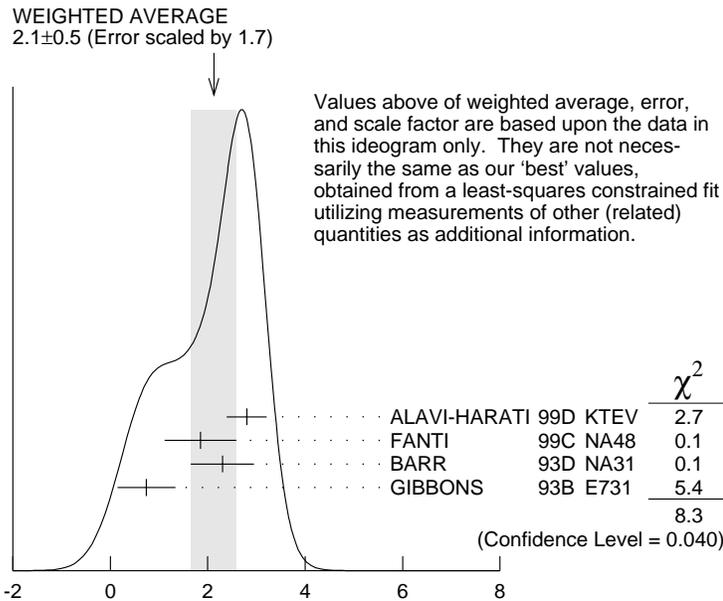
3.3 ± 1.1 84 BURKHARDT 88 NA31

3.2 ± 2.8 ± 1.2 82 WOODS 88 E731

<sup>82</sup> These values are derived from  $|\eta_{00}/\eta_{+-}|$  measurements. They enter the average in this section but enter the fit via the  $|\eta_{00}/\eta_{+-}|$  section only.

<sup>83</sup> This is the combined results from BARR 93D and BURKHARDT 88, taking into account their common systematic uncertainty.

<sup>84</sup> These values are derived from  $|\eta_{00}/\eta_{+-}|$  measurements.



$$\epsilon'/\epsilon \approx \text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon) = (1 - |\eta_{00}/\eta_{+-}|)/3$$

**$\phi_{+-}$ , PHASE of  $\eta_{+-}$** 

The dependence of the phase on  $\Delta m$  and  $\tau_S$  is given for each experiment in the comments below, where  $\Delta m$  is the  $K_L^0 - K_S^0$  mass difference in units  $10^{10} \hbar s^{-1}$  and  $\tau_S$  is the  $K_S$  mean life in units  $10^{-10}$  s. For the "used" data, we have evaluated these mass dependences using our 2000 values,  $\Delta m = 0.5300 \pm 0.0012$ ,  $\tau_S = 0.8935 \pm 0.0008$  to obtain the values quoted below. We also give the regeneration phase  $\phi_f$  in the comments below.

OUR FIT is described in the note on "Fits for  $K_L^0$  CP-Violation Parameters" in the  $K_L^0$  Particle Listings.

VALUE (°)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>43.3 ± 0.5 OUR FIT</b>				
43.2 ± 0.7	70M	85 APOSTOLA...	99C CPLR	$K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ asymmetry
43.6 ± 0.8		86,87 SCHWINGENHEUER...	95 E773	CH <sub>1.1</sub> regenerator
42.4 ± 1.0		87,88 GIBBONS	93 E731	B <sub>4</sub> C regenerator
44.4 ± 1.7		89 CAROSI	90 NA31	Vacuum regen.
44.4 ± 2.8		90 CARITHERS	75 SPEC	C regenerator
43.8 ± 1.2		91 GEWENIGER	74B ASPK	Vacuum regen.
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
43.82 ± 0.63		92,93 ADLER	96C RVUE	
43.6 ± 1.2		94 ADLER	95B CPLR	$K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ asymmetry
42.3 ± 4.4 ± 1.4	10 <sup>5</sup>	95 ADLER	92B CPLR	$K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ asymmetry
47.7 ± 2.0 ± 0.9		87,96 KARLSSON	90 E731	

<sup>85</sup> APOSTOLAKIS 99C report  $(43.19 \pm 0.53 \pm 0.28)^\circ + 300 [\Delta m - 0.5301]^\circ$ .

<sup>86</sup> SCHWINGENHEUER 95 reports  $\phi_{+-} = 43.53 \pm 0.76 + 173[\Delta m - 0.5282] - 275[\tau_S - 0.8926]$ .

<sup>87</sup> These experiments measure  $\phi_{+-} - \phi_f$  and calculate the regeneration phase from the power law momentum dependence of the regeneration amplitude using analyticity and dispersion relations. SCHWINGENHEUER 95 [GIBBONS 93] includes a systematic error of  $0.35^\circ$  [ $0.5^\circ$ ] for uncertainties in their modeling of the regeneration amplitude. See the discussion of these systematic errors, including criticism that they could be underestimated, in the note on "C violation in  $K_L^0$  decay."

<sup>88</sup> GIBBONS 93 measures  $\phi_{+-} - \phi_f$  and calculates the regeneration phase  $\phi_f$  from the power law momentum dependence of the regeneration amplitude using analyticity. An error of  $0.6^\circ$  is included for possible uncertainties in the regeneration phase. They find  $\phi_{+-} = 42.21 \pm 0.9 + 189 [\Delta m - 0.5257] - 460 [\tau_S - 0.8922]^\circ$ , as given in SCHWINGENHEUER 95, footnote 8. GIBBONS 93 reports  $\phi_{+-} (42.2 \pm 1.4)^\circ$

<sup>89</sup> CAROSI 90  $\phi_{+-} = 46.9 \pm 1.4 \pm 0.7 + 579 [\Delta m - 0.5351] + 303 [\tau_S - 0.8922]^\circ$ .

<sup>90</sup> CARITHERS 75  $\phi_{+-} = (45.5 \pm 2.8) + 224 [\Delta m - 0.5348]^\circ$ .  $\phi_f = -40.9 \pm 2.6^\circ$ .

<sup>91</sup> GEWENIGER 74B  $\phi_{+-} = (49.4 \pm 1.0) + 565 [\Delta m - 0.540]^\circ$ .

<sup>92</sup> ADLER 96C fit gives  $(43.82 \pm 0.41)^\circ + 339(\Delta m - 0.5307)^\circ - 252(\tau_S - 0.8922)^\circ$ .

<sup>93</sup> ADLER 96C is the result of a fit which includes nearly the same data as entered into the "OUR FIT" value in the 1996 edition of this Review (Physical Review **D54** 1 (1996)).

<sup>94</sup> ADLER 95B report  $42.7^\circ \pm 0.9^\circ \pm 0.6^\circ + 316[\Delta m - 0.5274]^\circ + 30[\tau_S - 0.8926]^\circ$ .

<sup>95</sup> ADLER 92B quote separately two systematic errors:  $\pm 0.4$  from their experiment and  $\pm 1.0$  degrees due to the uncertainty in the value of  $\Delta m$ .

<sup>96</sup> KARLSSON 90 systematic error does not include regeneration phase uncertainty.

## $\phi_{00}$ , PHASE OF $\eta_{00}$

See comment in  $\phi_{+-}$  header above for treatment of  $\Delta m$  and  $\tau_S$  dependence.

OUR FIT is described in the note on "Fits for  $K_L^0$  CP-Violation Parameters" in the  $K_L^0$  Particle Listings.

VALUE (°)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>43.2 ± 1.0 OUR FIT</b>			
41.9 ± 5.6 ± 1.9	97 ANGELOPO...	98 CPLR	
44.5 ± 2.5	98 CAROSI	90 NA31	
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
50.8 ± 7.1 ± 1.7	99 ADLER	96B CPLR	Sup. by ANGELOPOULOS 98
47.4 ± 1.4 ± 0.9	100 KARLSSON	90 E731	
97 ANGELOPOULOS 98 $\phi_{00} = 42.0 \pm 5.6 \pm 1.9 + 240[\Delta m - 0.5307]$ with negligible $\tau_S$ dependence.			
98 CAROSI 90 $\phi_{00} = 47.1 \pm 2.1 \pm 1.0 + 579 [\Delta m - 0.5351] + 252 [\tau_S - 0.8922]^\circ$ .			
99 ADLER 96B identified initial neutral kaon individually as being a $K^0$ or a $\bar{K}^0$ . The systematic uncertainty is $\pm 1.5^\circ$ combined in quadrature with $\pm 0.8^\circ$ due to $\Delta m$ .			
100 KARLSSON 90 systematic error does not include regeneration phase uncertainty.			

## PHASE DIFFERENCE $\phi_{00} - \phi_{+-}$

Test of CPT.

OUR FIT is described in the note on "Fits for  $K_L^0$  CP-Violation Parameters" in the  $K_L^0$  Particle Listings.

VALUE (°)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>-0.1 ± 0.8 OUR FIT</b>			
<b>-0.3 ± 0.8 OUR AVERAGE</b>			
-0.30 ± 0.88	101 SCHWINGEN...95		Combined E731, E773
0.2 ± 2.6 ± 1.2	102 CAROSI	90 NA31	
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
0.62 ± 0.71 ± 0.75	SCHWINGEN...95	E773	
-1.6 ± 1.2	103 GIBBONS	93 E731	
-0.3 ± 2.4 ± 1.2	KARLSSON	90 E731	
101 This SCHWINGENHEUER 95 values is the combined result of SCHWINGENHEUER 95 and GIBBONS 93, accounting for correlated systematic errors.			
102 CAROSI 90 is excluded from the fit because it is not independent of $\phi_{+-}$ and $\phi_{00}$ values.			
103 GIBBONS 93 give detailed dependence of systematic error on lifetime (see the section on the $K_S^0$ mean life) and mass difference (see the section on $m_{K_L^0} - m_{K_S^0}$ ).			

## DECA Y-PLANE ASYMMETRY IN $\pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$ DECA YS

This is the CP-violating asymmetry

$$A = \frac{N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi>0.0} - N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi<0.0}}{N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi>0.0} + N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi<0.0}}$$

where  $\phi$  is the angle between the  $e^+ e^-$  and  $\pi^+ \pi^-$  planes in the  $K_L^0$  rest frame.

## CP ASYMMETRY A in $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
<b>13.6 ± 2.5 ± 1.2</b>	ALAVI-HARATI00B	KTEV

**————— CHARGE ASYMMETRY IN  $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$  DECAYS —————**

These are *CP*-violating charge-asymmetry parameters, defined at beginning of section “LINEAR COEFFICIENT *g* FOR  $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$  above.

See also note on Dalitz plot parameters in  $K^\pm$  section and note on *CP* violation in  $K_L^0$  decay above.

**LINEAR COEFFICIENT *j* FOR  $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>0.0011 ± 0.0008 OUR AVERAGE</b>			
0.0010 ± 0.0024 ± 0.0030	500k	ANGELOPO...	98C CPLR
0.001 ± 0.011	6499	CHO	77
−0.001 ± 0.003	4709	PEACH	77
0.0013 ± 0.0009	3M	SCRIBANO	70
0.0 ± 0.017	4400	SMITH	70 OSPK
0.001 ± 0.004	238k	BLANPIED	68

**QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT *f* FOR  $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>0.0045 ± 0.0024 ± 0.0059</b>	500k	ANGELOPO...	98C CPLR

**————— PARAMETERS for  $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$  DECAY —————**

$$|\eta_{+-\gamma}| = |A(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma, CP \text{ violating})/A(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma)|$$

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-3}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>2.35 ± 0.07 OUR AVERAGE</b>			
2.359 ± 0.062 ± 0.040	9045	MATTHEWS	95 E773
2.15 ± 0.26 ± 0.20	3671	RAMBERG	93B E731

$$\phi_{+-\gamma} = \text{phase of } \eta_{+-\gamma}$$

<u>VALUE (°)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>44 ± 4 OUR AVERAGE</b>			
43.8 ± 3.5 ± 1.9	9045	MATTHEWS	95 E773
72 ± 23 ± 17	3671	RAMBERG	93B E731

$$|\epsilon'_{+-\gamma}|/\epsilon \text{ for } K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>&lt;0.3</b>	90	3671	<sup>104</sup> RAMBERG	93B E731

<sup>104</sup>RAMBERG 93B limit on  $|\epsilon'_{+-\gamma}|/\epsilon$  assumes that any difference between  $\eta_{+-}$  and  $\eta_{+-\gamma}$  is due to direct *CP* violation.

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$$x = A(\bar{K}^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \ell^+ \nu) / A(K^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \ell^+ \nu) = A(\Delta S = -\Delta Q) / A(\Delta S = \Delta Q)$$

### REAL PART OF $x$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>-0.0018 ± 0.0041 ± 0.0045</b>		ANGELOPO...	98D CPLR	$K_{e3}$ from $K^0$
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
0.10 <sup>+0.18</sup> <sub>-0.19</sub>	79	SMITH	75B WIRE	$\pi^- p \rightarrow K^0 \Lambda$
0.04 ± 0.03	4724	NIEBERGALL	74 ASPK	$K^+ p \rightarrow K^0 p \pi^+$
-0.008 ± 0.044	1757	FACKLER	73 OSPK	$K_{e3}$ from $K^0$
-0.03 ± 0.07	1367	HART	73 OSPK	$K_{e3}$ from $K^0 \Lambda$
-0.070 ± 0.036	1079	MALLARY	73 OSPK	$K_{e3}$ from $K^0 \Lambda X$
0.03 ± 0.06	410	<sup>105</sup> BURGUN	72 HBC	$K^+ p \rightarrow K^0 p \pi^+$
0.04 <sup>+0.10</sup> <sub>-0.13</sub>	100	<sup>106</sup> GRAHAM	72 OSPK	$K_{\mu 3}$ from $K^0 \Lambda$
-0.05 ± 0.09	442	<sup>106</sup> GRAHAM	72 OSPK	$\pi^- p \rightarrow K^0 \Lambda$
0.26 <sup>+0.10</sup> <sub>-0.14</sub>	126	MANN	72 HBC	$K^- p \rightarrow n \bar{K}^0$
-0.13 ± 0.11	342	<sup>106</sup> MANTSCH	72 OSPK	$K_{e3}$ from $K^0 \Lambda$
0.04 <sup>+0.07</sup> <sub>-0.08</sub>	222	<sup>105</sup> BURGUN	71 HBC	$K^+ p \rightarrow K^0 p \pi^+$
0.25 <sup>+0.07</sup> <sub>-0.09</sub>	252	WEBBER	71 HBC	$K^- p \rightarrow n \bar{K}^0$
0.12 ± 0.09	215	<sup>107</sup> CHO	70 DBC	$K^+ d \rightarrow K^0 p p$
-0.020 ± 0.025		<sup>108</sup> BENNETT	69 CNTR	Charge asym+ Cu regen.
0.09 <sup>+0.14</sup> <sub>-0.16</sub>	686	LITTENBERG	69 OSPK	$K^+ n \rightarrow K^0 p$
0.03 ± 0.03		<sup>108</sup> BENNETT	68 CNTR	
0.09 <sup>+0.07</sup> <sub>-0.09</sub>	121	JAMES	68 HBC	$\bar{p} p$
0.17 <sup>+0.16</sup> <sub>-0.35</sub>	116	FELDMAN	67B OSPK	$\pi^- p \rightarrow K^0 \Lambda$
0.17 ± 0.10	335	<sup>107</sup> HILL	67 DBC	$K^+ d \rightarrow K^0 p p$
0.035 <sup>+0.11</sup> <sub>-0.13</sub>	196	AUBERT	65 HLBC	$K^+$ charge exchange
0.06 <sup>+0.18</sup> <sub>-0.44</sub>	152	<sup>109</sup> BALDO-...	65 HLBC	$K^+$ charge exchange
-0.08 <sup>+0.16</sup> <sub>-0.28</sub>	109	<sup>110</sup> FRANZINI	65 HBC	$\bar{p} p$

<sup>105</sup>BURGUN 72 is a final result which includes BURGUN 71.

<sup>106</sup>First GRAHAM 72 value is second GRAHAM 72 value combined with MANTSCH 72.

<sup>107</sup>CHO 70 is analysis of unambiguous events in new data and HILL 67.

<sup>108</sup>BENNETT 69 is a reanalysis of BENNETT 68.

<sup>109</sup>BALDO-CEOLIN 65 gives  $x$  and  $\theta$  converted by us to  $\text{Re}(x)$  and  $\text{Im}(x)$ .

<sup>110</sup>FRANZINI 65 gives  $x$  and  $\theta$  for  $\text{Re}(x)$  and  $\text{Im}(x)$ . See SCHMIDT 67.

## IMAGINARY PART OF $\chi$

Assumes  $m_{K_L^0} - m_{K_S^0}$  positive. See Listings above.

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.0012±0.0019</b>	640k	ANGELOPO...	98E CPLR	$K_{e3}$ from $K^0$
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
-0.10 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.16 \\ -0.19 \end{smallmatrix}$	79	SMITH	75B WIRE	$\pi^- p \rightarrow K^0 \Lambda$
-0.06 $\pm 0.05$	4724	NIEBERGALL	74 ASPK	$K^+ p \rightarrow K^0 p \pi^+$
-0.017 $\pm 0.060$	1757	FAKLER	73 OSPK	$K_{e3}$ from $K^0$
0.09 $\pm 0.07$	1367	HART	73 OSPK	$K_{e3}$ from $K^0 \Lambda$
0.107 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.092 \\ -0.074 \end{smallmatrix}$	1079	MALLARY	73 OSPK	$K_{e3}$ from $K^0 \Lambda X$
0.07 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.06 \\ -0.07 \end{smallmatrix}$	410	<sup>111</sup> BURGUN	72 HBC	$K^+ p \rightarrow K^0 p \pi^+$
0.12 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.17 \\ -0.16 \end{smallmatrix}$	100	<sup>112</sup> GRAHAM	72 OSPK	$K_{\mu 3}$ from $K^0 \Lambda$
0.05 $\pm 0.13$	442	<sup>112</sup> GRAHAM	72 OSPK	$\pi^- p \rightarrow K^0 \Lambda$
0.21 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.15 \\ -0.12 \end{smallmatrix}$	126	MANN	72 HBC	$K^- p \rightarrow n \bar{K}^0$
-0.04 $\pm 0.16$	342	<sup>112</sup> MANTSCH	72 OSPK	$K_{e3}$ from $K^0 \Lambda$
0.12 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.08 \\ -0.09 \end{smallmatrix}$	222	<sup>111</sup> BURGUN	71 HBC	$K^+ p \rightarrow K^0 p \pi^+$
0.0 $\pm 0.08$	252	WEBBER	71 HBC	$K^- p \rightarrow n \bar{K}^0$
-0.08 $\pm 0.07$	215	<sup>113</sup> CHO	70 DBC	$K^+ d \rightarrow K^0 p p$
-0.11 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.10 \\ -0.11 \end{smallmatrix}$	686	LITTENBERG	69 OSPK	$K^+ n \rightarrow K^0 p$
+0.22 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.37 \\ -0.29 \end{smallmatrix}$	121	JAMES	68 HBC	$\bar{p} p$
0.0 $\pm 0.25$	116	FELDMAN	67B OSPK	$\pi^- p \rightarrow K^0 \Lambda$
-0.20 $\pm 0.10$	335	<sup>113</sup> HILL	67 DBC	$K^+ d \rightarrow K^0 p p$
-0.21 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.11 \\ -0.15 \end{smallmatrix}$	196	AUBERT	65 HLBC	$K^+$ charge exchange
-0.44 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.32 \\ -0.19 \end{smallmatrix}$	152	<sup>114</sup> BALDO-...	65 HLBC	$K^+$ charge exchange
+0.24 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.40 \\ -0.30 \end{smallmatrix}$	109	<sup>115</sup> FRANZINI	65 HBC	$\bar{p} p$

<sup>111</sup>BURGUN 72 is a final result which includes BURGUN 71.

<sup>112</sup>First GRAHAM 72 value is second GRAHAM 72 value combined with MANTSCH 72.

<sup>113</sup>Footnote 10 of HILL 67 should read +0.58, not -0.58 (private communication) CHO 70 is analysis of unambiguous events in new data and HILL 67.

<sup>114</sup>BALDO-CEOLIN 65 gives  $\chi$  and  $\theta$  converted by us to  $\text{Re}(\chi)$  and  $\text{Im}(\chi)$ .

<sup>115</sup>FRANZINI 65 gives  $\chi$  and  $\theta$  for  $\text{Re}(\chi)$  and  $\text{Im}(\chi)$ . See SCHMIDT 67.

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DALLY	72	PL 41B 647	E.B. Dally <i>et al.</i>	(SLAC, JHU, UCLA)
Also	70	PL 33B 627	C.Y. Chien <i>et al.</i>	(JHU, SLAC, UCLA)
Also	71	PL 35B 261	C.Y. Chien <i>et al.</i>	(JHU, SLAC, UCLA)
GRAHAM	72	NC 9A 166	M.F. Graham <i>et al.</i>	(ILL, NEAS)
JAMES	72	NP B49 1	F. James <i>et al.</i>	(CERN, SACL, OSLO)
KRENZ	72	LNC 4 213	W. Krenz <i>et al.</i>	(AACH, CERN, EDIN)
MANN	72	PR D6 137	W.A. Mann <i>et al.</i>	(MASA, BNL, YALE)
MANTSCH	72	NC 9A 160	P.M. Mantsch <i>et al.</i>	(ILL, NEAS)
MCCARTHY	72	PL 42B 291	R.L. McCarthy <i>et al.</i>	(LBL)
NEUHOFFER	72	PL 41B 642	G. Neuhofer <i>et al.</i>	(CERN, ORSAY, VIEN)
PICCIONI	72	PRL 29 1412	R. Piccioni <i>et al.</i>	(SLAC)
Also	74	PR D9 2939	R. Piccioni <i>et al.</i>	(SLAC, UCSC, COLO)
VOSBURGH	72	PR D6 1834	K.G. Vosburgh <i>et al.</i>	(RUTG, MASA)
Also	71	PRL 26 866	K.G. Vosburgh <i>et al.</i>	(RUTG, MASA)
BALATS	71	SJNP 13 53	M.Y. Balats <i>et al.</i>	(ITEP)
		Translated from YAF 13 93.		
BARMIN	71	PL 35B 604	V.V. Barmin <i>et al.</i>	(ITEP)
BISI	71	PL 36B 533	V. Bisi <i>et al.</i>	(AACH, CERN, TORI)
BURGUN	71	LNC 2 1169	G. Burgun <i>et al.</i>	(SACL, CERN, OSLO)
CARNEGIE	71	PR D4 1	R.K. Carnegie <i>et al.</i>	(PRIN)
CHAN	71	Thesis LBL-350	J.H.S. Chan	(LBL)
CHIEN	71	PL 35B 261	C.Y. Chien <i>et al.</i>	(JHU, SLAC, UCLA)
Also	72	PL 41B 647	E.B. Dally <i>et al.</i>	(SLAC, JHU, UCLA)
CHO	71	PR D3 1557	Y. Cho <i>et al.</i>	(CMU, BNL, CASE)
ENSTROM	71	PR D4 2629	J. Enstrom <i>et al.</i>	(SLAC, STAN)
Also	70	Thesis SLAC-0125	J.E. Enstrom	(STAN)
JAMES	71	PL 35B 265	F. James <i>et al.</i>	(CERN, SACL, OSLO)
MEISNER	71	PR D3 59	G.W. Meisner <i>et al.</i>	(MASA, BNL, YALE)
REPELLIN	71	PL 36B 603	J.P. Repellin <i>et al.</i>	(ORSAY, CERN)
WEBBER	71	PR D3 64	B.R. Webber <i>et al.</i>	(LRL)
Also	68	PRL 21 498	B.R. Webber <i>et al.</i>	(LRL)
Also	69	Thesis UCRL 19226	B.R. Webber	(LRL)
WOLFF	71	PL 36B 517	B. Wolff <i>et al.</i>	(ORSAY, CERN)

ALBROW	70	PL 33B 516	M.G. Albrow <i>et al.</i>	(MCHS, DARE)
ARONSON	70	PRL 25 1057	S.H. Aronson <i>et al.</i>	(EFI, ILLC, SLAC)
BARMIN	70	PL 33B 377	V.V. Barmin <i>et al.</i>	(ITEP, JINR)
BASILE	70	PR D2 78	P. Basile <i>et al.</i>	(SACL)
BECHERRAWY	70	PR D1 1452	T. Becherrawy	(ROCH)
BUCHANAN	70	PL 33B 623	C.D. Buchanan <i>et al.</i>	(SLAC, JHU, UCLA)
Also	71	Private Comm.	A.J. Cox	
BUDAGOV	70	PR D2 815	I.A. Budagov <i>et al.</i>	(CERN, ORSAY, EPOL)
Also	68B	PL 28B 215	I.A. Budagov <i>et al.</i>	(CERN, ORSAY, EPOL)
CHIEN	70	PL 33B 627	C.Y. Chien <i>et al.</i>	(JHU, SLAC, UCLA)
Also	71	Private Comm.	A.J. Cox	
CHO	70	PR D1 3031	Y. Cho <i>et al.</i>	(CMU, BNL, CASE)
Also	67	PRL 19 668	D.G. Hill <i>et al.</i>	(BNL, CMU)
CHOLLET	70	PL 31B 658	J.C. Chollet <i>et al.</i>	(CERN)
CULLEN	70	PL 32B 523	M. Cullen <i>et al.</i>	(AACH, CERN, TORI)
GINSBERG	70	PR D1 229	E.S. Ginsberg	(HAIF)
MARX	70	PL 32B 219	J. Marx <i>et al.</i>	(COLU, HARV, CERN)
Also	70B	Thesis Nevis 179	J. Marx	(COLU)
SCRIBANO	70	PL 32B 224	A. Scribano <i>et al.</i>	(PISA, COLU, HARV)
SMITH	70	PL 32B 133	R.C. Smith <i>et al.</i>	(UMD, BNL)
WEBBER	70	PR D1 1967	B.R. Webber <i>et al.</i>	(LRL)
Also	69	Thesis UCRL 19226	B.R. Webber	(LRL)
BANNER	69	PR 188 2033	M. Banner <i>et al.</i>	(PRIN)
Also	68	PRL 21 1103	M. Banner <i>et al.</i>	(PRIN)
Also	68	PRL 21 1107	J.W. Cronin, J.K. Liu, J.E. Pilcher	(PRIN)
BEILLIERE	69	PL 30B 202	P. Beilliere, G. Boutang, J. Limon	(EPOL)
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EVANS	69	PRL 23 427	G.R. Evans <i>et al.</i>	(EDIN, CERN)
FAISSNER	69	PL 30B 204	H. Faissner <i>et al.</i>	(AACH3, CERN, TORI)
LITTENBERG	69	PRL 22 654	L.S. Littenberg <i>et al.</i>	(UCSD)
LONGO	69	PR 181 1808	M.J. Longo, K.K. Young, J.A. Helland	(MICH, UCLA)
PACIOTTI	69	Thesis UCRL 19446	M.A. Paciotti	(LRL)
SAAL	69	Thesis	H.J. Saal	(COLU)
ABRAMS	68B	PR 176 1603	R.J. Abrams <i>et al.</i>	(ILL)
ARNOLD	68B	PL 28B 56	R.G. Arnold <i>et al.</i>	(CERN, ORSAY)
ARONSON	68	PRL 20 287	S.H. Aronson, K.W. Chen	(PRIN)
Also	69	PR 175 1708	S.H. Aronson, K.W. Chen	(PRIN)
BASILE	68	PL 26B 542	P. Basile <i>et al.</i>	(SACL)
BASILE	68B	PL 28B 58	P. Basile <i>et al.</i>	(SACL)
BENNETT	68	PL 27B 244	S. Bennett <i>et al.</i>	(COLU, CERN)
BLANPIED	68	PRL 21 1650	W.A. Blanpied <i>et al.</i>	(CASE, HARV, MCGI)
BOHM	68B	PL 27B 594	A. Bohm <i>et al.</i>	
BUDAGOV	68	NC 57A 182	I.A. Budagov <i>et al.</i>	(CERN, ORSAY, IPNP)
Also	68B	PL 28B 215	I.A. Budagov <i>et al.</i>	(CERN, ORSAY, EPOL)
JAMES	68	NP B8 365	F. James, H. Briand	(IPNP, CERN)
Also	68	PRL 21 257	J.A. Helland, M.J. Longo, K.K. Young	(UCLA, MICH)
KULYUKINA	68	JETP 26 20	L.A. Kulyukina <i>et al.</i>	(JINR)
		Translated from ZETF 53 29.		
KUNZ	68	Thesis PU-68-46	P.F. Kunz	(PRIN)
BENNETT	67	PRL 19 993	S. Bennett <i>et al.</i>	(COLU)
DEBOUARD	67	NC 52A 662	X. de Bouard <i>et al.</i>	(CERN)
Also	65	PL 15 58	X. de Bouard <i>et al.</i>	(CERN, ORSAY, MPIM)
DEVLIN	67	PRL 18 54	T.J. Devlin <i>et al.</i>	(PRIN, UMD)
Also	68	PR 169 1045	G.A. Sayer <i>et al.</i>	(UMD, PPA, PRIN)
DORFAN	67	PRL 19 987	D.E. Dorfan <i>et al.</i>	(SLAC, LRL)
FELDMAN	67B	PR 155 1611	L. Feldman <i>et al.</i>	(PENN)
FITCH	67	PR 164 1711	V.L. Fitch <i>et al.</i>	(PRIN)
GINSBERG	67	PR 162 1570	E.S. Ginsberg	(MASB)
HILL	67	PRL 19 668	D.G. Hill <i>et al.</i>	(BNL, CMU)
HOPKINS	67	PRL 19 185	H.W.K. Hopkins, T.C. Bacon, F.R. Eisler	(BNL)
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LOWYS	67	PL 24B 75	J.P. Lowys <i>et al.</i>	(EPOL, ORSAY)
NEFKENS	67	PR 157 1233	B.M.K. Nefkens <i>et al.</i>	(ILL)
SCHMIDT	67	Thesis Nevis 160	P. Schmidt	(COLU)
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BEHR	66	PL 22 540	L. Behr <i>et al.</i>	(EPOL, MILA, PADO, ORSAY)
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Also	67	PR 156 1444	C.J.B. Hawkins	(YALE)

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HOPKINS	65	Argonne Conf. 67	H.W.K. Hopkins, T.C. Bacon, F. Eisler	(VAND+)
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ALEKSANYAN	64B	Dubna Conf. 2 102	A.S. Aleksanyan <i>et al.</i>	(YERE)
Also	64	JETP 19 1019	A.S. Aleksanyan <i>et al.</i>	(LEBD, MPEI, YERE)
		Translated from ZETF 46 1504.		
ANIKINA	64	JETP 19 42	M.K. Anikina <i>et al.</i>	(GEOR, JINR)
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FUJII	64	Dubna Conf. 2 146	T. Fujii <i>et al.</i>	(BNL, UMD, MIT)
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